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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

WHAT WHEELER BRINGS TO LA FOLLETTE

WILL A THIRD-PARTY TICKET composed of a progressive Republican and a progressive Democrat draw more votes from the Republicans, or from the Democrats? "Cordell Hull Says Third Party Will Aid Democrats." "Coolidge's Advisers Expect Third Party to Help Republicans." The wish exprest in these headlines, which appeared in one day's news, "is father to the thought," remarks a New England editor. That is, explains the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "in Democratic circles there is a profest belief that the third-party ticket will draw more Republican votes than Democratic, whereas in Republican circles confidence is exprest that the bulk of the La Follette vote will come from Democratic sources." The refusal of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana to support John W. Davis, followed promptly by his acceptance of the Vice-Presidential nomination on the La Follette ticket, is, of course, seized on by the Republican editors as an indication of coming disintegration in the Democratic ranks. One journal even hints that the name of Davis may scare all the progressive Democrats into voting for La Follette, while that of Bryan will drive all the conservatives of the party to Coolidge. Democrats naturally minimize the effect of the Wheeler defection and emphasize the fact that La Follette is a Republican and the concentration of his strength in the normally Republican Northwestern States. But at all events, it seems to the New York *American* that the coming over of Senator Wheeler is a distinct realization of the hopes of the Progressives "that they would be strengthened by deserters from both Democratic and Republican parties." Now, says the Duluth *News-Tribune* (Rep.), we know that "Mr. La Follette's candidacy is not merely a 'split' in the Republican party, but that it will attract supporters from both major parties." Senator Wheeler's candidacy, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), is important largely because "it brings nearer the possibility that the La Follette ticket will carry a sufficient number of States to throw the election into the House of Representatives." According to the Virginia paper:

"It is to be expected that Wheeler will be able to swing a larger vote into the independent column as an active candidate and second in command than would have been the case had he remained as a mere sympathizer. He will give bipartizan character to the ticket and enable Senator La Follette to claim with greater reason that he is running as independent rather than as a Republican insurgent. This may prove to be an important consideration in such States as Montana, Washington and Nebraska, where La Follette can not hope to win without some measure of Democratic support.

"While Wheeler can not bring any numerous army of supporters into the independent camp from Eastern States, he will bring political courage and fighting spirit. If votes are to be won by slashing attack in this year's campaign, he will be a figure to reckon with in arranging campaign plans in the East."

International Newsreel photograph

"I AM A DEMOCRAT, BUT NOT A WALL STREET DEMOCRAT"

Thus Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, here shown at the reader's right talking with Senator La Follette, explains his acceptance of the Vice-Presidential nomination on the La Follette ticket.

When Senator Wheeler came out for La Follette on July 16, he said:

"When the Democratic party goes to Wall Street for its candidate, I must refuse to go with it. The nomination of Mr. Davis was brought about in the hope it would make possible a big campaign fund, and as a result of this nomination the Democratic party, in my opinion, has forfeited any right it may have to the support of the progressive Democrats."

Then the La Follette national committee nominated Senator Wheeler for Vice-President on July 18, and stated that they were "seeking to enlist his cooperation and leadership in a permanent progressive political movement which the coming campaign is to initiate." The next day Senator Wheeler accepted the nomination. In his letter of acceptance he said: "I am a Democrat, but not a Wall Street Democrat." He further explained his action in part as follows:

"The Republican and Democratic parties in convention ignored the call of the unorganized millions who are the victims of the

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present economic disorders, and chose leaders whose training, whose sympathies and whose social and political association are with the great predatory interests.

"In this situation I find myself unable to support either the Republican candidates, who frankly admit their reactionary standpat policy, or the Democratic candidate, who may claim in well-chosen phrases that he is a progressive, but whose training and constant association belie any such pretension.

"Between Davis and Coolidge there is only a choice for conservatives to make. The uncontrolled, liberal and progressive forces must look elsewhere for leadership."

ALREADY?

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

Senator Wheeler's position, observes a Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, "is typical of the curious political conditions that exist in the Northwest":

"Four years ago the Farmer-Labor party and the Non-Partizan League, both committed to the doctrine preached by Senator La Follette, captured the machinery of the Democratic party in Montana and alienated from it the conservative Democrats. Senator Wheeler was one of the leaders who brought about this capture, and he was rewarded for his services by being elected to the Senate in 1922, nominally as a Democrat, but in reality a representative of La Folletteism."

"It would be arrant nonsense," declares the Democratic New York *Evening World*, to dismiss Senator Wheeler's acceptance of the Vice-Presidential nomination on the La Follette ticket "as a matter of no consequence." Here the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) agrees. It points out that "neither of the two older parties is united behind their Presidential candidates":

"Senator La Follette is the leader of the Left Bloc of the Republican party and Senator Wheeler is the leader of the Left Bloc of the Democratic party. President Coolidge is the leader of the Republican Conservative Bloc and Mr. Davis is the leader of the Democratic Conservative Bloc.

"Senator Wheeler belongs to a group of Western radicals which, failing to obtain control of the Republican and Democratic parties, are strong enough to hold the balance of power between the two major parties. Nothing is gained by denouncing Senator Wheeler as a 'bolter.' The Democratic campaign managers are face to face with a condition and not a theory, and they must strive to offset possible losses to Mr. Davis from the Radical Bloc in the Democratic party and from other sources which it is unnecessary to name, by stressing the Liberalism of the Democratic candidate."

On the other hand, there are a number of Democratic papers which can see little to regret in Senator Wheeler's "walkout." "It has no political importance," in the opinion of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which agrees with the Montgomery *Advertiser* and the Houston *Chronicle* that the party is better off with discontented individuals like Mr. Wheeler out of it. With the exception of Mr. Wheeler, notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "most of the prominent progressive Democrats have already endorsed the nominee of their party and pledged active support to his cause." The Philadelphia *Record* notes that there are a number of Republican Senators likely to go over to La Follette. The Farmer-Laborite Magnus Johnson and Shipstead are out for the Wisconsin Senator; so are Frazier and Ladd, nominally Republicans of North Dakota. And "there are still other Western Republican Senators whose attitude is doubtful." "In view of this impressive showing of G. O. P. defection," *The Record* fails "to see why any excessive importance should be attached to Senator Wheeler's assertion of independence." It seems to the Asheville *Times* that the logic of the situation is with the Democrats and argues "that La Follette's strength will be recruited from the Republican fold":

"His appeal to the country will be that of a mutinous Republican who is temporarily at war with both parties. It stands to reason that it will be vastly easier for Republicans to follow him in revolt than it will be for Democrats to leave their party reservation and to follow the leadership of a man who still professes to be a Republican."

A number of Democratic journals are less deprest over Senator Wheeler's defection than disappointed with his reasoning. That Mr. Wheeler could not support John W. Davis because his legal talent appealed to wealthy and important clients seems absurd to Democratic papers like the Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *Bulletin*, New York *Times*, Hartford *Times*, and Philadelphia *Record*. In the opinion of the Louisville *Times*, "the bolter who shoots as wildly at the party ticket as Mr. Wheeler shoots, imperils his own standard rather than the standard of the party or its nominee." The Houston *Post* thinks that "Senator Wheeler has helped put Mr. Davis in his true setting—a safe, sane, Democrat, steering a straight course between Bourbonism on the one hand and Socialism on the other." The New York *World*, which earnestly avows its

PULLING HIMSELF UP BY HIS OWN BOOTSTRAPS

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun.*

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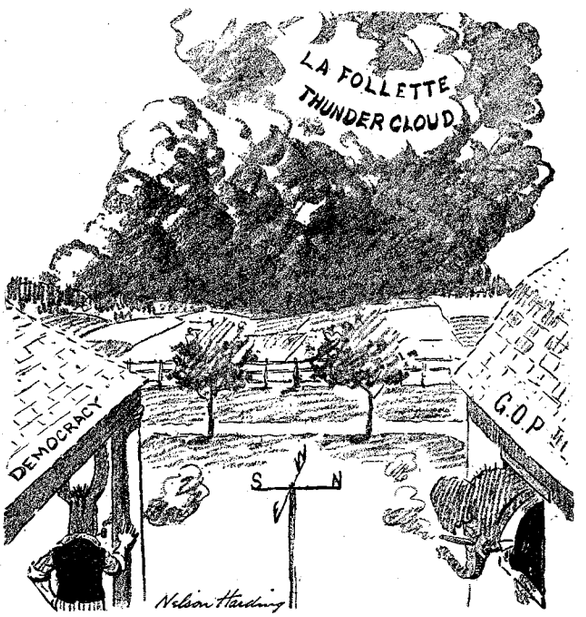
devotion to progress and reform, declares that it can not support La Follette and Wheeler because their movement could only, by preventing a popular majority choice, bring about confusion by throwing the Presidential election into Congress; furthermore, *The World* does not regard their platform "either as honestly liberal or effectively progressive."



IT MAY BE MORE THAN A LOCAL SHOWER

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

When we turn to the Republican press, we find an almost unanimous opinion that the Wheeler nomination is a very serious matter to the Democrats. It seems likely to the Manchester *Union*, Buffalo *Express*, New York *Sun*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Philadelphia *Bulletin* and Wichita *Beacon* that a considerable portion of the Bryan element in the party will be unable to follow their leader in accepting John W. Davis, and are more likely to swing over to La Follette with Wheeler. The New York *Herald Tribune* says that "the public attitude of Senator Wheeler toward the head of the Democratic ticket is the private attitude of many influential men in the party; and for every radical Democrat who is not for Davis there is a conservative Democrat who is not for Bryan." As this Republican daily sees the situation developing:

"Well may the Democratic leaders take alarm at Wheeler's desertion of the ticket. He will take with him into the La Follette camp enough Montana Democrats to make a Republican victory in that State sure. And that is not all. Other disgruntled Democratic radicals, heartened by his example, are certain to follow in his footsteps. Particularly in the now pivotal Middle Western and Northwestern States is this likely to happen.

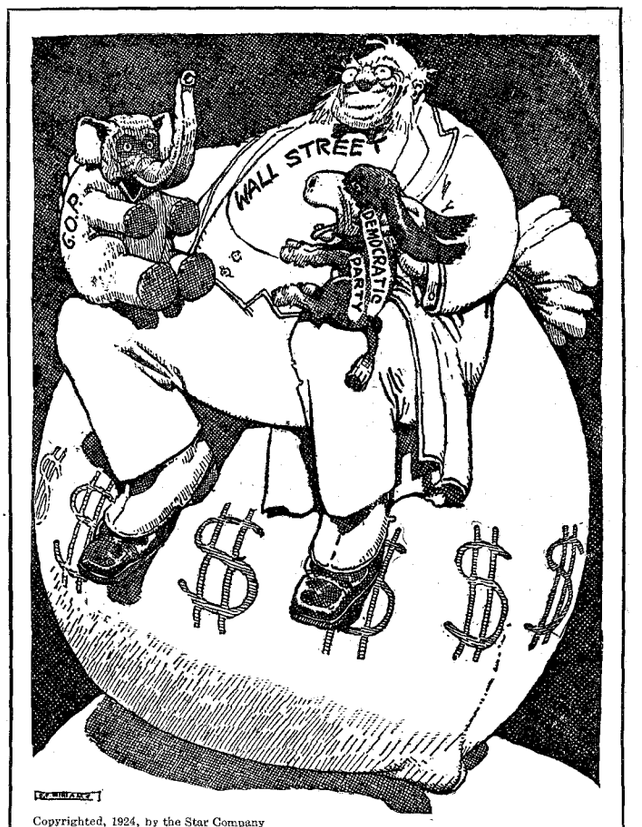
"It will be as impossible for many Eastern Democrats to swallow Bryan as it was for Wheeler and his kind to swallow Davis."

"With Wheeler's support La Follette will cut deeply into the Democratic vote" in Montana, in other States in the Northwest, and in close States in other sections, sufficiently to insure Republican pluralities, so the Springfield *Union* believes. The Chicago *Evening Post* argues that the La Follette-Wheeler ticket will win a large part of the disgruntled Smith following in New York and "will also develop a heavy vote in the manufacturing centers of Massachusetts and the other New England States." This, we are told, "will be a compensation in part for the loss of the disgruntled farm vote which is normally Republican and may prove the deciding factor which sends Calvin Coolidge back to Washington." The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* considers the Wheeler defection as one more sign of the "disintegration of the Democratic party," and the Albany *Journal* comes to the cheerful conclusion that "disruption of the Democratic party, which had its beginning in the bitterly factious Democratic national convention, is complete."

So the nomination of Mr. Wheeler as La Follette's running-mate appears to the press of the two parties which he is attacking. It will be only fair to quote the editorial comment of an Eastern editor who supports La Follette. Says *The Nation* (New York):

"Wheeler's nomination will add clearness to the issues of the campaign. He and John W. Davis are both able lawyers, but they made different choices long ago. Wheeler chose the defense of poor men, and, for himself, relative poverty; Davis went into virtual partnership with the House of Morgan. . . . and, presumably, was one of the 357 men who reported incomes over $300,000 in 1922."

On one point there is an interesting unanimity of opinion on the part of journals of various political complexions—namely, that if Senator Wheeler's allegiance to La Follette means a definite union of all radicals in one political organization, it would be a good thing for the country. Here the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), Springfield *Union* (Rep.), New York *Times* (Dem.), New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and Syracuse *Post Standard* (Rep.) heartily agree. The Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, for example, wants "to see all the radicals flocking together." A third party, adds the Chicago paper, might eventually compel a merger of the conservatives who have remained divided between the Democratic and Republican parties. And then we might see "the conservatives in one party, the radicals in another. Two parties, each standing for something!"



HIS PUPPETS

A Hearst view of the situation

—Williams in the Baltimore *American*.

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HUGHES TELLS EUROPE HOW FAR WE CAN GO

HELP FROM AMERICANS, but not from America—in other words, assistance by the people of the United States, but not by the Government of the United States—is promised Europe in the speech in which, as one editor phrases it, "Mr. Hughes tells where Secretary Hughes stands." His presence in London "has no taint of legality," he insists. He is not attending the conference of Premiers. He is in London as president of the American Bar Association, conducting its pilgrimage, we are told. But "some people have all the luck," observes the Newark *Evening News*, which finds that Secretary Hughes is one of those people. "Debarred, as Secretary of State, from venturing officially in the direction of Europe and under the command of Congress to disregard the Mohammedan injunction and face the West," he is nevertheless in London while Ambassador Kellogg and Colonel Logan are looking after our interests at the conference and while other American notables —Secretary Mellon, Owen D. Young, Edwin G. Booth of the Shipping Board, Thomas Lamont, A. C. Bedford, and Ambassador Houghton, our envoy to Germany—are also visiting the British capital. "The American Secretary of State will find it extremely difficult to escape indirect participation in the negotiations which are now under way between the Allied Powers," believes the Asheville (N. C.) *Times*, which explains that "his presence in London is bound to be reflected in the progress of the conference," and observes further, "naturally, such influence as the United States exercises in the chancelleries of Europe will be exercised to the end that the Dawes recommendations may be adopted and given effect. His presence in London will emphasize the fact that America is committed to the experts' recommendations and that it is prepared to cooperate in the execution of the plan." Moreover, says the Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen* of his speech at the Pilgrims' dinner:

"The Secretary assured his hearers, even tho the Republican party is opposed to 'entangling alliances'; is opposed to the League of Nations and to official representation on any Commission or Committee, created by the Treaty of Versailles, that the Republican Administration at Washington is wholly in sympathy with the efforts of the British and French Governments to obtain adequate reparations from Germany; in short, is up to its neck, as the saying is, in the Reparations question, and differs only from the Democratic party attitude in cloaking its active participation in European affairs behind a mask of deception."

After remarking that "our position in these matters is one to which no American citizen with any amount of acumen and intellectual honesty can sincerely point with pride," the New York *Journal of Commerce* says,

"For that fact Mr. Hughes, as one of the leaders of his party, must share responsibility, along with many of the rest of us, but no good purpose would have been served had he seen fit to gloss over the facts or to mislead European statesmen as to the true inwardness of the situation in this country.

"But be that as it may, the words of our Secretary of State must have created a measure of dismay among representative Europeans who were listening to the address. Stript of its verbiage, his defense resolves itself into a statement that there is nowhere in the United States a sufficiently well-developed sentiment on the subject of our international relationships to make possible a unified policy. Hence, his conclusion is that it is best to keep hands off."

"NO USE, VEN DER DOCTORS AGREE,
I MUST DER MEDICINE TAKE"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

OASIS OR MIRAGE?
—Smith in the Jersey *Journal*.

President Coolidge has indorsed Mr. Hughes's speech, dispatches from Washington tell us, and the New York *Times* concedes:

"Great Britain and France can make no mistake in welcoming Secretary Hughes as a messenger of good-will, even if they are not able to understand all his reasoning processes. We may yet have something like a 'gentlemen's agreement' with Europe, good enough to go upon for the time being, until we arrive at a completer and surer method of cooperation."

A "distinguished group of English statesmen and royal personages" listened to the speech, and must have found it a very lucid explanation of how foreign affairs are conducted in this country, thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on:

"The Secretary of State's speech was notable for its restraint, good taste and felicitous expression. His remarks fell naturally into two separate aspects—one of great interest to his English audience, one of predominant attraction for our own people at

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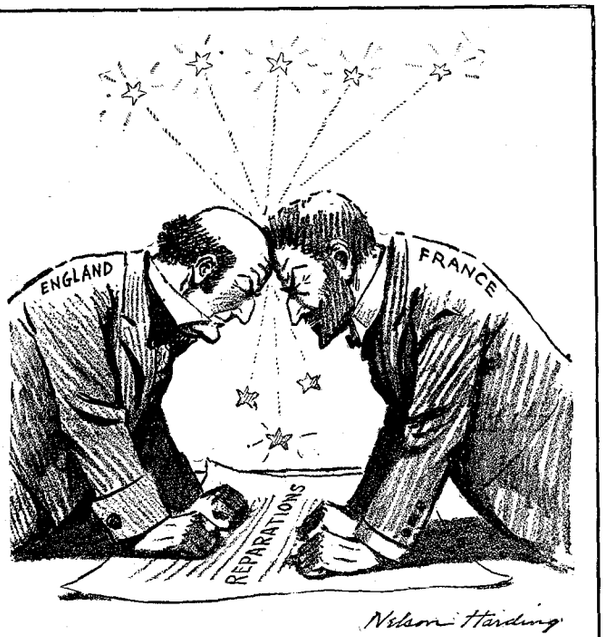
home. Taken together, these give a complete picture of Mr. Hughes's conception of American foreign policy, its limits, disabilities, aims and virtues."

As cabled to the American press, Mr. Hughes's speech begins thus:

"I am off duty to-night. For want of a more accurate description, I may say that I have the privilege of being a sympathetic and unofficial observer and an altogether delighted guest.

"American philanthropy is eloquent in activities which need no government spur. American existence and competence are always ready with their response. These are the patent voices of America, which do not wait for political action, altho to some extent they may find echo in such action. These are the out-



PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

stretched arms of helpfulness which do not depend upon the muscular reactions of government."

Here Mr. Hughes pauses to analyze our governmental system of checks and balances, then explains why the system has limited our participation in European affairs:

"When American interests are directly involved and clearly perceived by our people, we are capable of unity of sentiment and action, and in such a case our constitutional methods are no hindrance to efficiency, as we showed in the Great War.

"But when as a nation we are relatively disinterested, the very fact of that disinterestedness which may excite your appeal gives opportunity with us for the most acute divisions of sentiment among a people drawn from many races and countries, who are still bound by ties of sentiment and interest to many lands.

"There is no promise of helpfulness in introducing into our policies and into the debates of our legislative halls the conflicts of interests of European Powers. That would mean that we should render ourselves unable to do what could otherwise easily be done; and that incapacity would also produce paralysis in our domestic affairs as the energy needed for domestic problems would be exhausted in futile discussions.

"There are two classes of persons who give us most of our troubles—those who insist on impossibilities and those who want nothing done at all. The former, as has well been said, see everything but the difficulties; the latter see nothing else.

"We have two courses in the United States. We can enter upon a field of controversy involving our historic traditions, the fears and hopes of many racial groups, and accomplish nothing. We can frankly recognize the sphere of action we can usefully fill, and accomplish much.

"There are certain things upon which you can count in your relations with the United States. You can count upon us as a non-aggressive Power devoted to the interests of peace. We wish

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THE NEAREST THING YET TO PERPETUAL MOTION

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

to promote friendship with all nations and among the nations. The Western Hemisphere, I am happy to be able to say, is the exemplar of peace. Our Monroe Doctrine is one of the assurances of peace in that large part of the world."

Continuing, Mr. Hughes tells Europe that, as regards foreign affairs, "dominant American sentiment is absolutely opposed to commitments which would promise the action of Congress in unknown contingencies. Our people insist upon their liberty to form their decisions as contingencies arise." And yet—

"Our people have a passion for peace; you may count, as I have said, upon America's devotion to this cause and upon our purpose to cooperate with you and with others in every way that is congenial to our institutions in the interest of peace.

"You may count upon our cooperation in humanitarian enterprises to promote public health, to check the spread of disease, to stop the abuse of narcotic drugs, and other evils with which the nations separately can not cope.

"I am especially glad to say that you may count upon our support on fair terms of institutions of international justice. We have taken pride in the part that we have had and we recognize with grateful appreciation the great part you have had in securing resort to arbitral settlements, and we are gratified at the establishment of a permanent tribunal which we have long desired for the determination of justiciable controversies.

"You are doubtless acquainted with President Coolidge's utterances and the declarations in the platforms of both the great political parties upon this subject.

"You may count upon our interest and assistance in the necessary measures to assure the economic rehabilitation of Europe. It does not matter that this aid is not given by the Government. Without wishing to say anything controversial on this occasion, I may give it as my conviction that had we attempted to make America's contribution to the recent plan of adjustment a governmental matter we should have been involved in a hopeless debate, and there would have been no adequate action.

"We should have been beset with demands, objections, instructions. This is not the way to make an American contribution to economic revival. You have the Dawes plan, and you have had the participation of American experts with the liberty of constructive effort, which was essential, because it was undertaken in the only way in which success was possible."

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GOLDEN DAYS FOR THE WHEAT FARMERS

THE GODS OF THE HARVEST, it would seem, are bent on compensating the American farmer for some of the misfortunes which he has suffered during the past year or two. A steadily improving crop outlook, with rising prices for wheat, corn, and other farm products, has brought the farmer to the turn in his lane. In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal*, wheat and other crops promise the American farmer a billion dollars more than last year. The world wheat crop is relatively small; Canada's official estimate on July 1 was that there would be a yield of 318,640,000 bushels, as compared with 474,199,000 last year, and private reports indicate further reductions since that date. The crop in the United States is officially estimated at 740,000,000 bushels as of July 1, at least 45,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and the price—$1.30 per bushel at Chicago—the middle of last week, is 32 cents higher than at this time last year. Nor is the increase in prices confined to wheat, say Chicago and other dispatches. Corn is selling at $1.03 per bushel—the best price since 1920. And the price of pork and pork products is rising.

AN OLYMPIC ON OUR HOME GROUNDS

—Satterfield for the John H. Perry Service.

"This means more motor-cars and radio sets for the farmer of the West," notes the Washington *Star*. "It also means," adds the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "that less farm mortgages will be foreclosed, less Western banks will fail, and the agrarian discontent which Senator La Follette expected to capitalize in his campaign will be conspicuous by its absence." Best of all, however, thinks the Chicago *Daily News*, is the "healthy impetus" the increased purchasing power of the farmer will give business in general. Moreover, the advance in wheat prices is equalizing agricultural and industrial conditions and tending to restore the old pre-war price balance, thinks *The Iron Trade Review*, of Cleveland.

While the total shrinkage in the American wheat crop is estimated at some 45,000,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, the crops in the regions that have been "hanging on the edge of the precipice of bankruptcy for four years," as one Western editor puts it, are said to be phenomenal. As the Minneapolis *Journal* outlines the situation in the Northwestern grain States:

"The farmers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, according to present prices and crop estimates, will receive $185,000,000 more for their grain than in 1923, in the opinion of Andrew Boss, of the University of Minnesota Farm School.

"This prophecy, which may reasonably be expected to come true, is big with significance. It means definite emergence from the period of depression that has afflicted agriculture, our great basic industry. It means greater buying power for the farmer, and that spells the relief of manufacturing and commerce dependent on his ability to fill his needs. It means the releasing of frozen credits, as farm debts are paid, and that spells healthier banking and financial conditions."

Furthermore, says the Kansas City *Star:*

"The four States of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado, from which Kansas City draws the bulk of its wheat shipments, are producing 247,000,000 bushels this year against 161,000,000 last year. Here is a gain of 86,000,000 bushels.

"The big crop with the high prices is going to help the farmer out of the slough in which he has been wading since the end of the boom period. Kansas, for instance, is likely to get from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. more for its wheat than it received last year. All business will benefit from his prosperity.

"It's a long lane that has no turning. But the turning is in sight. The world has to be fed. Eventually the man that feeds it is going to get his reward. And some of it is coming to the wheat farmer of the Middle West in this year of grace, 1924!"

The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, on the other hand, fails to see how the country as a whole can congratulate itself on better prices for farm products "when the increase in price comes from partial or complete crop failures over a considerable portion of the acreage planted." And the Topeka *Capital* reminds us that the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar is considerably less than it was ten years ago. Even "dollar wheat" would be a misleading expression now, we are told, when $1.86 is required to purchase what could be bought for a dollar before the war. Furthermore, points out the Syracuse *Herald:*

CONVALESCENT

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

"There is another factor in the case not generally understood in the East. The 1924 wheat harvest to a large extent has passed out of the hands of the farmer in the great wheat States of the West. Because of conditions which have prevailed in the last two years he is not in a position to hold back his crop from the market. He needed the money. To a large extent, therefore, the benefit which comes from advancing prices now will accrue

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to the middleman, the millers, and the speculators. Those farmers who have been able to hold their wheat, and have held it, will benefit, of course, but they are not as numerous as might be supposed."

If the middleman, the speculator, the farmer, and the miller each has a finger in the nation's wheat pie, what is to become of

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SAVED!

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

the consumer? Already flour has risen a dollar a barrel, we are told in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Times*. In less than two months, observes the Springfield *Republican*, "wheat has risen nearly 30 cents, corn 36 cents, rye about 20 cents, and oats 13 cents a bushel. It means that the American bread-eaters will bear a heavier economic burden."

Less pessimistic, however, is the comment of the Toledo *Blade*. In this paper's opinion:

"The restoration of agricultural prosperity will mean more active buying on the countryside, more orders for the factories, more work for the wage-earners, more money and a greater certainty for a regular income all around."

What of the political effects of this prosperity that has suddenly come to the farmer—to the farmer who has held on to his crops? Will this mean a setback for Senator La Follette, the success of whose campaign for the Presidency is said to depend in great measure on his promise of measures to alleviate the wheat-growers' distress? The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* does not think La Follette's candidacy "among the wheatless and moneyless farmers of the Northwest has been much damaged as yet by the high speculative prices of wheat." As the Philadelphia *Record* inquires:

"If the increase of wheat price removes the farmers' grievance, which was Mr. La Follette's stock in trade, what does it do to the Republican pretense that the tariff on wheat is beneficial to the farmer? Last year, altho Senator McCumber got the duty on wheat increased to 30 cents a bushel, wheat dropt below a dollar in Chicago for the first time in several years. Farm organs all over the country were pointing out the futility of the tariff to keep the price of wheat up.

"If the rise in wheat has deprived Mr. La Follette of one of his issues, it has certainly wiped out the pretense of the Republicans that a protective tariff benefits the farmer. A high tariff adds to the cost of everything a farmer buys, and so long as there is an exportable surplus of wheat it can not possibly raise the price of the grain the farmer has to sell."

The majority of editors, both East and West, however, seem to think Senator La Follette's political goose is browning. "There is no literature that can be produced by the Republican National Committee to equal the news of advancing farm prices in the daily papers," remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, published at the seat of agrarian discontent, it might be said. That this "will mean more votes for the Republicans next fall" is regarded as a foregone conclusion by the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, which would not be surprized "if we should have an era of general prosperity, and an old-fashioned landslide in which even Wisconsin, La Follette's State, might join." "Wheat has played a political trick upon Mr. La Follette," says the Rochester *Herald*, which goes on:

"It is very probable that the Republicans will take credit for this sudden access of prosperity; they are in the habit of taking credit for any and all natural phenomena. But economic equilibrium between what the farmer buys and what he sells is being restored by operation of a natural economic law. None of the various price-fixing schemes so energetically urged have been tried—and yet prices are upward bound. Those who predicted disaster unless the Government took over the farmers' wheat and marketed it are proven false prophets.

"There is nothing like prosperity to counteract discontent, and the political repercussion from this rise in prices is likely to be greatly confusing to Mr. La Follette and his political ambitions."

When, in 1896, recalls the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "wheat advanced from 50 cents a bushel in August to 90 cents a bushel in November, the vote for Bryan in the Northwest was cut down accordingly; it is by no means impossible that Mr. La Follette's

PAINTING THE DISCONTENTED GRAIN FARMER

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

hopes may suffer a similar setback." For, believes the New York *Sun*, "the farmer may strongly prefer to keep in power an Administration with the courage and honesty to tell him that the law of supply and demand is more potent than any Socialistic or paternalistic nostrum for influencing grain prices that can be put upon the statute books of the nation."

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A VERDICT THAT "GOES AGAINST THE GRAIN"

THE TIDY SUM OF $17,500,000 A YEAR, it seems, was saved to the railroads and denied to the farmers a few days ago, when the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to order the roads to cut their freight rates on grain, grain products, and hay. So it is a verdict that "goes against the grain," says one writer. Ten farm States demanded the reduction, and the President endorsed it, but the Commission informs the farmer that the boon he seeks would really do him more harm than good because it would cripple the railroads that carry his products, and so can not be granted. But it was a narrow majority that gave this verdict, the dispatches note—for five minority members of the Commission recommended that the roads cut the rates on grain and reimburse themselves by raising rates on something else. The six majority members hold that the present rates are "reasonable"; in fact, they are said to be on a somewhat lower basis, compared with pre-war freight rates, than are the carload rates on other traffic. Furthermore, maintains the Commission, the financial condition of the railroads does not justify such a step, particularly since the financial situation of the Western grain-grower is improving.

The movement to secure this reduction in freight rates, observes the New York *Times* editorially, was a powerful one. "Ten States formally demanded it. It was strongly urged in Congress, and was recommended by the President." According to the Washington correspondent of this paper:

"The rates affected by the decision are those applying to wheat throughout the growing territory where it constitutes the most important crop, and have presented the most troublesome and controversial problem before the Interstate Commerce Commission in recent years. The States which led in the presentation of the complaint—Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri, Minnesota and Louisiana—obtained in January, 1922, the first railroad-rate reduction granted after the war for the grain products concerned.

"Later, in 1922, a general reduction of 10 per cent. in all rates was granted by the Commission, and early in 1923 the same Western States promptly moved before the Commission to obtain a secondary reduction in their own products. This was refused by the Commission.

"'There is serious doubt,' the majority opinion said, 'whether farmers would not in many instances lose from impaired railroad service more than they could possibly gain from a reduction in rates, even if the farmers would get the entire benefit of any reduction made.'"

"The action of the majority of the Commission," sarcastically remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "solves the railroad problem, but it does not solve the problem of the farmers." Continues this Eastern daily:

"For the past four years the farmers of the Mississippi Valley have been unable to make a living because of low prices and high transportation charges. This is proved by the fact that within this period over 1,000 banks in the grain country have been compelled to close their doors because of the inability of the farmers to meet their notes. There have been numerous evictions of farmers from their homes.

"It is said that the recent increase in grain prices, due to shortage of the crop, has benefited the farmers. This may or may not be true. It certainly has benefited the speculators."

"After nearly four years of higher-than-wartime freight rates, the Western railroads are in no danger of ruin," says *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka), "but farmers, shippers, and the general public are entitled to some relief." One of the Commission's reasons for refusing to grant a reduction, it will be recalled, was the present favorable financial condition of the Western grain-grower, with the price of wheat going steadily upward. "But this is not a legitimate reason," asserts the New York *World*. "In coming to this conclusion the Commission has gone out of its way. It evinces a disposition to inject politics into the matter." Despite all objections however, the ruling of the Commission stands. As it is interpreted by a Middle Western daily, the Kansas City *Star:*

"The Eastern-owned railroads won the freight-rate decision against the West. It usually happens that way. One thing about the East. It is always on the job. It knows what it wants and goes after it. In contrast, the West is uncertain and ineffective. It fails in vigilance and concerted action.

"Would it be possible to imagine the East allowing itself to go without representation on the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the Western grain area has allowed itself to go?

"The East wants protection by a high tariff and gets it. It wants its harbors improved, and the appropriations are made. It wants a freight-rate system that favors Eastern manufacturing interests, and the system is made sacred.

"Meanwhile it hands the farmer some tariff bunk to keep him quiet. It blocks appropriations for Western inland waterways. It sees to it that the Congressional resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a survey of the rate system of the entire country is tied up in conference.

"The rewards are to the diligent. In diligence in looking after its interests the East puts it all over the West."

In several Eastern papers and one Western daily, however, we find spirited defenses of the railroads in general and the Commission's ruling in particular. To the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* the decision is "an excellent demonstration of commission control." Besides, points out the Boston *News Bureau*, "the desired 14 per cent. rate-reduction would have meant little or nothing to the individual farmer." As the Baltimore *Sun* explains:

"The Commission's ruling is based solely on economic grounds. It finds that the railroads in this territory are not getting a fair return and that there is no discrimination in rates against grain and grain products. Moreover, it should be noted that the Commission does not base this conclusion upon the present great and sudden rise in the price of wheat and corn, but upon the gradual trend of prices reaching over a period of months.

"The total loss to the railroads and the total gain to shippers throughout these ten States, had the appeal been granted, is fixt at $17,500,000. The State of Kansas has a wheat crop officially estimated at 130,000,000 bushels, worth at present prices more than $160,000,000. This constitutes but a small proportion of the total values of farm products which would have been affected by the proposed rate reduction amounting to $17,500,000. The comparison gives some idea of how infinitesimal would have been the relief afforded by the cut had it been granted.

"The nation is deeply interested in the farmer's welfare, but it is also interested in the welfare of the railroads."

In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal:*

"A reduction in freight rates is one of the will-o'-the-wisps which is being danced before the eyes of the farmer by politicians in order to entice him still further into the swamp. Of course, no such reduction could be made without bringing about bankruptcy of the railroads handling wheat."

In only one Western paper—the St. Paul *Dispatch*—do we find a defense of the Commission's stand regarding present freight rates. Says *The Dispatch:*

"It can probably be admitted that the farmer is right in his contention that freight rates have been burdensome. But this is an entirely different matter from saying that they are too high. The cost of transportation is not the only burdensome cost upon the farmer. He has been burdened by the cost of almost everything he has had to buy, by the cost of boots, the cost of clothing, in short by the general commodity index.

"In April, the last month for which figures are available, railroad labor accounted for 63 per cent. of railroad operating expense. Unless there is a concurrent reduction in railroad wages, reduction of operating revenue will have to come out of railroad earnings. The railroads, like the farmer, must buy materials and labor at American prices. If the railroad, like the farmer, is to get an inadequate price for its services, then nothing in the end will have been accomplished except the ruin of the transportation system."

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A FARMER-OWNED GRAIN MONOPOLY

EXPERIMENTING WITH ECONOMIC T N T, as one editor puts it, the merger of five great grain-elevator concerns into a single sales company, to be owned by the farmers and capitalized at $26,000,000, "will control 5,000 'line elevators,' include banks, leased wires and rail trackage and have storage room for 50,000,000 bushels." We are further told that "with it go the managing brains and trained personnel of these veteran companies" and that "for five years, while the new owners are paying for it, the old executives will serve on salaries." According to the New York *Evening Post*, "the new owners are to be farmers and grain-growers. This giant merger is to be farmer owned and operated. It seems the first gesture toward placing the man who grows the grain in control of its marketing. The wheat will be his, all the way from farm to mill and deep-sea freighter." As *The Evening Post* goes on to say:

"The farmer has been crying for a chance to strike at the speculative marketing system and the grain buyer. Apparently these are surrendering and he has his chance. Since it comes from his ancient enemies, he is afraid. There are rumors that nobody has made any money handling grain for years, that country elevators have lost money and big terminal elevators are not paying. Bernard M. Baruch, who first suggested the merger months ago, has not been enthusiastic over the plan as finally offered. The scheme is not a 'gift horse,' not at $26,000,000, and the farmers are looking it 'in the mouth.'

"It is, however, ready for operation. When and if it goes that far and if it then fails this will mean a crushing blow to the whole cooperative idea voiced by political platforms, fostered by much recent legislation and urged by conservative farmers. A new swarm of demagogs will climb out of the wreckage of any plan in which farmers lose millions. If it does fail farm unrest will be aggravated and farmers will wade deeper into politics than they now are. Should it succeed it may take the farmer out of politics, but it may leave the bread-buyer of the cities at the mercy of a monopoly, immune from the Sherman Anti-Trust act and other Federal interference."

THE BODY-GUARD
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*.

The farmer, we are told, "wants to take the fear and the fever out of harvest time and to end market fluctuations," but *The Evening Post* declares, "the real aim is to lift prices to the highest possible notch." Accordingly:

"That is the public's interest in the Chicago merger. If it works, new and unknown forces will be loosed. M. H. Meyers, who speaks for the Northwest's farmer elevators; O. E. Bradfute, president; J. W. Coverdale, secretary, and Gray Silver, Washington Lobbyist—all of the Farm Bureau, are playing with political dynamite and economic 'T N T.' So are the lords of the grain trade, who may or may not be 'getting from under.'"

Additional warnings appear in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which, after remarking that "the experiment here being carried forward is unprecedented even in Soviet Russia," observes, "it is to be a monopoly; let there be no misunderstanding on that score," and continues:

"No other branch of business, with the exception of labor unions, would for one moment be permitted by law to undertake any such schemes as are here in prospect. There is a great deal of talk among the farmers about opportunities for curtailing expense. In this phase of the matter the reader can hardly fail to recall the similar utterances of other capitalists when large and at least semi-monopolistic combinations were undertaken in the past in other branches of business. Some of these succeeded in realizing their hopes in this particular and some most decidedly did not. Conditions in which no effective competition is permitted to exist are not conducive to great energy and care of management.

"These are, however, matters which concern the farmer chiefly. There are other aspects of the situation in which the whole country has a very direct interest. To what use is the farmer planning to put his monopolistic power? What precisely does he mean by orderly marketing? That much overworked term has in the past been defined so that it would include a good deal that can hardly be expected to obtain the approval of conservative economists. If this newly formed business of the grain farmers is employed in efforts to hold grain off the market unduly in order to force prices up, not only is it more than likely that the whole scheme will go on the financial rocks, but the rank and file of the consumers are certain to be heard from. On the other hand, incidentally, in time of low or falling prices the pressure to hold grain off the market is apt to be great in producing circles."

If the farmer thinks that by cooperation he can dispense with the middleman, he "will doubtless find by experience that the middleman served a purpose," says the Pittsburgh *Evening Sun*, adding, "the middleman performed a service, and until the public is educated to dispense with this service, its equivalent will have to be furnished and the cost be borne by the cooperative enterprise."

Meanwhile, *The Wall Street Journal* tells the farmer:

"It is a mistake to embark on a cooperative enterprise with the expectation of reaping profits. Business profits are merely the wages of capital and talent with a margin for risks. Equally ill-advised is the hope of dictating higher prices through control of the markets. Any such enterprise would be doomed from its inception."

But several papers come out strongly in support of the merger. It should prove to be a step in the direction of making the Middle Western farmers "more self-reliant and less disposed to turn to Congress for correction of their ills by artificial and unsound measures," thinks the New Haven *Register*, while the New York *Times* welcomes it as "signifying the retreat of the farmers from politics to consolidate their new position in economics" and the New York *Sun* believes it "likely to lead to less unwarranted criticism of the grain markets and speculators." It needs "only a fair chance" to succeed, a grain State daily, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, tells us. *The Ohio State Journal* predicts that it will ultimately reduce the cost to the consumer. Among the Middle Western papers, we find the Chicago *Daily News* looking upon it as a means of liberating the farmer from the influences of "demagogs and quacks," while the Chicago *Tribune* hopes that "it will prove to be the way to reduce that too-wide interval between the prices that he pays and the prices that he gets." It will "stimulate cooperative farm-marketing generally," the Topeka *Daily Capital* says, but, as the Duluth *News Tribune* remarks, there will be "no easy money in it." At all events, the merger has already acted as an example. From Minneapolis comes a report that thirty-eight additional grain companies, owning 1,062 country elevators in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, have offered to sell their entire holdings to the American Farm Bureau Federation.

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TO PREVENT CAMPAIGN BRIBERY

THE VIGILANT EYE of Senator Borah will watch the spendings of party committees during the campaign, we read. He is chairman of a special Senate committee to attend to just this, and representatives of the various parties agree that such watchfulness has long been needed. Senator McKellar has said in a newspaper article, "This campaign contribution habit has grown to be an evil which must be eliminated if we are to have honest government. The only purpose of such gifts is to obtain favors." Senator Borah has said, in an address before the Students' Law Enforcement Convention in Washington, "Both political parties have for years placed themselves in an indefensible position in these matters. It all leads to that sinister and subtle influence which does more to break down representative government than any specific instances of open bribe." During the present campaign, the Republicans will report to Senator Borah every fifteen days, and the other parties are expected to do likewise. Speaking for the Republicans, Chairman Butler tells Mr. Borah in a letter given to the press, "We are gratified to know that this investigation is to go forward. It is our desire to cooperate with you in every way in order that the purposes of your committee may be served to your satisfaction." Thus, as the Washington *Star* observes, information will be secured "serving to show whether the election is being unduly financed. In other words, whether money is being raised for corrupt purposes. A fortnightly interval is as practical a method to this end as a shorter one." Of course—

"If there is a disposition on the part of a campaign committee to conceal returns until after the election is an accomplished fact, no time-limit rule can possibly avail to prevent. But there is no evidence of such a disposition. Doubtless the chairman of the Democratic national committee will make the same agreement as that of Mr. Butler. And probably the LaFollette organization will proclaim its revenues."

That "legitimate campaign expenses are heavy," *The Star* recognizes. "Everybody understands that it costs money to run a country-wide canvass." Specifically,

"There are printing bills, postage bills, speakers' expenses, rent of headquarters and hire of clerks, hire of halls for meetings, and a thousand and one entirely legitimate items of cost. The only question is where the funds to meet these bills come from and whether the donors are seeking undue advantages. Chairman Butler promises that no money will be taken from corporations. He does not fix a positive limit upon the size of individual contributions, but says that a 'reasonable limit' will be put upon the campaign expenses."

As the New York *World* tells us, "the National Committees of both the old parties this year plan to raise millions of dollars and spend it in the accustomed ways." Looking back, *The World* continues:

"In 1920 the Republican National Committee spent $5,319,729 and the Democratic National Committee $1,318,274. The Kenyon committee reported the expenditures for the campaign before and after the nominations were made as $8,100,739 by the Republicans and $2,257,770 by the Democrats. And it added, in summing up the results of its investigation: 'These figures do not by any means represent the entire amount of money expended in the campaign.

"Possibly sums no smaller will be collected and expended between now and November. Probably there will be the same senseless waste of money as in previous campaigns. But for one thing the National Committees of both parties must be prepared—the Borah committee will require full statements of their receipts and disbursements. This carries with it a measure of publicity to compel more than the usual political prudence in the handling of campaign funds."

"That the party expenditures would rise with every new Presidential election, if there were no restraint upon them supplied by public opinion, is manifest," says the Springfield *Republican*, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* commends Chairman Butler for promising to introduce the budget system of control over Republican campaign expenditures.

FOR A FOOL-PROOF FOREIGN SERVICE

THE GREATEST SHAKE-UP in the history of the foreign service of the United States, as the Boston *Herald* and many other papers called it a few days ago, has back of it—what? Current editorial comment looks on this reclassification of the diplomatic and consular services as the first step toward putting the Rogers Act into real effect. And the Rogers Act, as the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* points out, is "designed to take service of the United States abroad out of politics" and establish a permanent professional foreign service ranking in ability with any in the world. "The foreign service of the nation now constitutes a profession just as much as the Army and Navy. Meritorious service will be rewarded by promotions, and it is to be hoped that it will be possible to pay respectable salaries." This announcement of State Department officials, which we quote from the Democratic Dayton *News*, has received favorable comment in newspapers of all parties throughout the country.

Just exactly what has been happening, we find carefully summarized in papers like the St. Joseph *News-Press*, which informs us that sixty names have been dropt from the permanent roll of the diplomatic and consular service, and in addition a reclassification from top to bottom has been announced by the State Department. The editor of this paper points out that "one diplomatic and thirty-one consular officials were retired as having reached the limit of sixty-five years; five diplomatic attachés who have been carried on an unassigned list were not reinstated; eight diplomatic and thirteen consular officials were demoted as failing to reach the desired standard of efficiency, and two names were removed by resignation."

Shake-ups in our diplomatic and consular services are nothing new. They used to follow every change of Administration in Washington, points out the New York *Sun*, "but never has one been so beneficial as that caused when the Rogers Act took effect." This last shake-up is the outcome, of course, of the initiation of the policy which the Rogers Act contemplates, agree most other editors, and it was the passage of this act (effective July 1) that Secretary Hughes had been awaiting for a long time. What, then, is this act which the Chicago *News* characterizes as "one of the few beneficial and constructive measures passed by Congress during its late session"? Here is the way the new law is conveniently summarized by the Los Angeles *Times:*

"It abolishes as separate entities the diplomatic and consular services and creates instead the foreign service.

"It 'confirms the principle of promotion on merit throughout the service.'

"It authorizes the granting of allowances to supplement the salaries of diplomatic representatives for the purpose of meeting the expenses of official representation. These expenses had been such that Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, author of the bill, truly said that 'the doors to advancement in our foreign service were effectively barred against men without private means.'

"It increases the salaries of 641 foreign service officers an aggregate of $545,000, fixing the maximum salary at $9,000 (certain consuls-general excepted) and the minimum salary at $3,000.

"It provides retirement allowances beginning at $5,400, and grading downward for those officers retired at the age of 65 years."

That Secretary Hughes takes the new arrangement seriously is evidenced, according to several editors, by his appointment of Wilbur J. Carr, who has been in the department thirty-two years, as Assistant Secretary of State. Whether or not he can take the whole service out of the realm of changing political appointments in the nine months of control assured him, is doubted by several commentators.

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THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

At the left is W. Z. Foster, nominated for President on the Farmer-Labor ticket, and representing the Workers' party, the Communists' organization, whose support Senator La Follette repudiated. At the right is Mr. Foster's running-mate, Benjamin Gitlow of New York.

OUR FIRST "RED" PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR LIVES, citizens of the United States of America will have an opportunity this fall to vote the Communist ticket. According to the hostile and facetious Grand Rapids *Herald*, the Workers' party has named for its candidate for President "William Z. Foster, resident Ambassador to the United States from the Russian Soviets, and for Vice-President, Benjamin Gitlow, of New York and Sing Sing." "We are not working for a large vote," explains one of the party's officials; "we are more interested in awakening the workers of the country to the need for a radical third party and in exposing La Follette as an agent of the middle classes." The Socialist party, which went over to the Senator from Wisconsin at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, also is to be exposed, it seems.

The Workers' party, we are informed by the Chicago *Tribune*, "is the official agency of Russian activities in America." As a result of a national conference in Chicago, July 10, reports *The Daily News* of that city:

"William Z. Foster, Chicago radical leader for more than a decade, and Ben Gitlow, New York veteran of several criminal syndicalism battles, are the standard-bearers on the first Communist ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. Duncan McDonald and William Bouck, whom the Communists and other groups named as the Farmer-Labor candidates at St. Paul several weeks ago, have been withdrawn, and Foster and Gitlow occupy the left wing of the political field.

"'The Workers' party of America raises the banner of independent working-class action, the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government and the overthrow of the capitalist system,' Secretary Charles E. Ruthenberg declared in announcing the candidacy of Foster and Gitlow."

In the news columns of *The Daily Worker*, a Chicago Communist organ, we are told that—

"The indorsement of La Follette by the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland, and its failure to form a labor party and to launch an independent political campaign in the interests of the workers and exploited farmers, compels the National Executive Committee of the National Farmer-Labor party to issue the following statement:

". . . The decisions of the Conference are already known. It decided against the united front. It decided against the political independence of the workers and exploited farmers. It decided against a Farmer-Labor party. The Conference surrendered to La Follette, betrayed the farmer-labor masses into the hands of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and rich farmers, and thus destroyed the only chance for a united front campaign in the coming Presidential election.

"Our program and policy during the campaign will be to run candidates nationally, in the States and locally, under the name of the Workers' party, wherever it is possible for us to put these candidates on the ballot.

"A campaign in the name of the Farmer-Labor party would, in the face of the Cleveland betrayal, unite only a relatively small part of the Farmer-Labor forces with the Workers' party. . . . The Central Executive Committee of the party, therefore, has unanimously decided that the Workers' party shall enter the campaign in its own name, nominate Communist candidates, and conduct a Communist campaign."

In an editorial headed "A Communist Ticket," *The Daily Worker* says:

"There can be no doubt that the betrayal at Cleveland, where the official labor leaders delivered their followers over to La Follette, was a first-class disaster for the labor movement. This betrayal, carried through over the bitterest opposition of the left wing, led by the Communists in the Workers party, rendered necessary the entry of a Communist ticket in this election to lead the fight against the treason of La Folletteism as well as against the capitalist system. It's an ill-wind that blows no good, and the betrayal at Cleveland can be turned against its authors, by bold and courageous action. By putting a Communist ticket in the field, the Workers' party offers to the working class an opportunity to recover the lost ground and deliver a stinging blow to the capitalist system as well.

"Let every revolutionist prepare to be counted. Let every one enroll himself in the party of revolution . . . and deliver a blow against capitalism and against the misleaders of labor by rolling up a solid block of Communist votes in the coming election. Every revolutionist to his place!"

"Both Foster and Gitlow have records such as should bar them from consideration in connection with even the most obscure public office in the country," declares the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, and further uncomplimentary remarks are thus set forth in the Grand Rapids *Herald:*

"Foster is the supreme type of what Theodore Roosevelt has called 'the undesirable citizen.' He has probably promoted more mischief in America than any other single man out of jail. Gitlow is at large just now on bail pending the result of an appeal from a ten-year jail sentence for Communistic activities.

"We still need many economic reforms. But the poorest farmer in the Northwest knows that he is better off than the 'richest' peasant out of Moscow. And when American Labor is enjoying the highest wage scale in the history of this or any other land, it is not likely to be hospitable to any movement which confesses its own dishonesty by pretense to the contrary."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

NOWADAYS the reduction quacks are living on the fat of the land.—*Asheville Times.*

MR. LA FOLLETTE can provide the Bull if somebody will furnish the Moose.—*Columbia Record.*

"ALL films should end happily," says a writer. We agree. And the sooner the better.—*Punch.*

IF Democrats could cast as many ballots at the polls as they do at Conventions—good-night G. O. P.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MUSSOLINI doubtless is a great man, but why look so mad about it all the time?—*Birmingham News.*

THE easiest thing for an autoist to run into is debt.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE King of Bulgaria is learning to drive a railway locomotive. Well, you never know.—*Punch (London).*

SEEMS that just now in Sao Paulo and Santos it's coffee and pistols for everybody.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

MANY a family budget has fallen down because it provided for only one of them getting a haircut.—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

WHAT times are these when the new Tammany boss got his start practising at the bar instead of tending it?—*Dallas News.*

"GERMAN mathematicians lead the world." But look at the practise they've had figuring out rates of exchange.—*Baltimore Sun.*

How can the European nations hope to keep to the right when every election finds them swinging sharply to the left—*Asheville Times.*

COUNT that paragraph lost to "Topics in Brief," sublime, which mentions THE LITERARY DIGEST not a single time.—*Nashville Banner.*

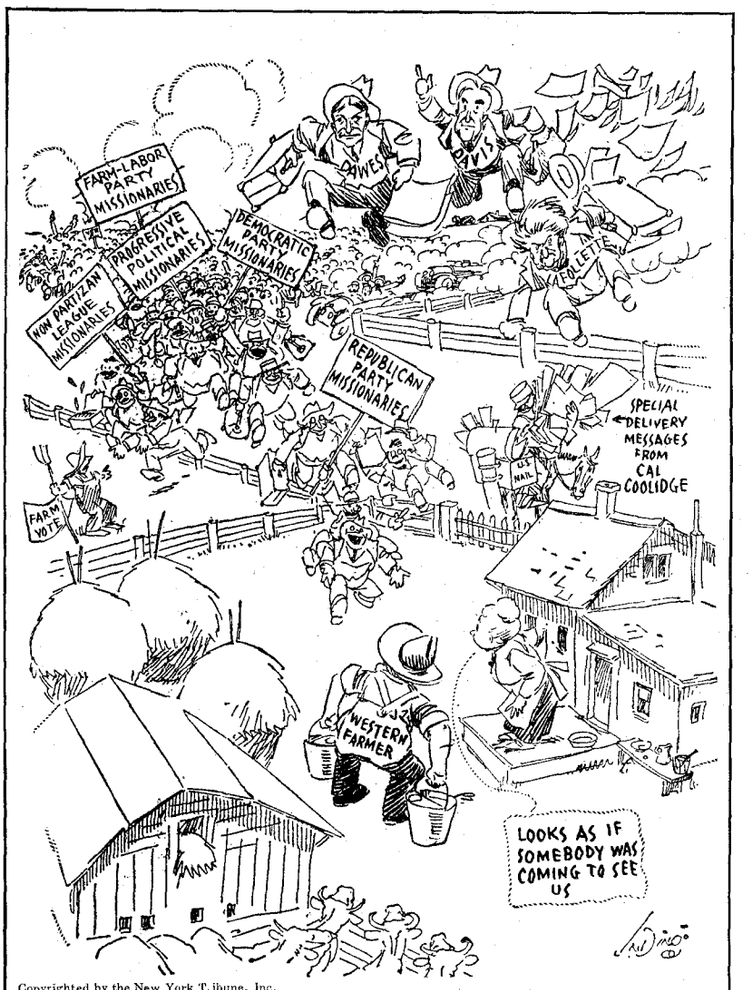
EVERY day the world's facilities improve for transmitting intelligence, but the intelligence doesn't seem to keep pace with the facilities.—*Columbia Record.*

WITH wheat at $1.23, keeping the "discontented farmer" discontented becomes more and more of a problem.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

NOW we have it. John W. Davis is to run for President in the East and Charles W. Bryan is to run for Vice-President in the West.—*Toledo Blade.*

A RUSSIAN poet has just taken back seven trunks full of patent medicines with him. This seems to us to explain quite a lot of Russian literature.—*Punch.*

"CHAUFFEUR" being too professional, the wordsmiths are looking for a term to designate a man who drives his own car. It is safe to say that the terms used by pedestrians will not be accepted.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*



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THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE MAY PROVE A MILD VISITATION BY COMPARISON

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

As soon as you get it yourself special privilege becomes your rights.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

THE trouble with politics is that there are too many politicians who are plum crazy.—*Asheville Times.*

A TYPICAL politician, when he comes to the parting of the ways, goes both ways.—*St. Augustine Record.*

As a means of boosting the mortality rate the appendix has long since given place to the accelerator.—*Birmingham News.*

THE people who laughed at Tolstoy's "passive resistance" hadn't seen Prohibition.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

SOME of our Presidential timber is mostly bark.—*Nashville Banner.*

SUZANNE LENGLEN'S physician feels that she is physically unable to lose another set.—*Toledo Blade.*

ONE of the main objections to another war seems to be that it would be followed by another peace.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

WHY demand a Federal straw vote on the League when we have the LITERARY DIGEST on the job?—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal and Courier.*

THE significant effect of equal suffrage, as we see it, has been to remove woman from her pedestal and put her on the fence.—*Columbia Record.*

IN the matter of making Presidential nominations it has been demonstrated that the first hundred ballots are the hardest.—*Toledo Blade.*

THERE are a good many articles in the papers these days on how to prolong your life, but we haven't seen one yet on why.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"SAXOPHONE-PLAYERS are born, not made," declares a musical critic. Those who bewail our declining birth-rate should find consolation in this great thought.—*Punch.*

ALL his life some delegate to New York will be explaining to his wife why he couldn't break that deadlock and come home.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

PRESIDENT EMERITUS ELIOT, of Harvard, says that complete Prohibition enforcement is in sight. So is Mars, but we haven't reached it yet.—*New York American.*

IT does seem as if some of the fundamentalists were overdoing it. Here is a South African church condemning Prohibition because the Bible says nothing about it.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

WE read in *The International Book Review* that in the past Mr. Coolidge's political success was in no small part due to his winsome wife. In the future, it will in no small part be due to his ability to winsome votes.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW GERMANY LIKES TO BE SEARCHED FOR ARMS

A POLICY OF UNDERSTANDING in place of a policy of violence is what Germany designed to follow in permitting a general inspection by the Allied Powers of her military possessions in armament and man-power, according to the German Government's reply to the Allied demand that such search be made. The heavy sacrifices the German Government must exact from the German people, we read further in this reply, in order to realize the ideas of the Dawes Report "will only be supportable if the German people are convinced that they are assured anew of the rights founded in the Treaty, and that the solution of the reparations question will therefore represent not only a financial and economic act, but that it will inaugurate also a new era in the relations between nations." Therefore, we read further, "in the confidence that these ideas are shared by the Allied Governments and in taking note of the exprest declaration of these Governments that the general inspection demanded will constitute the end of Allied military control and the transition to the régime foreseen by article 213 of the Treaty, the German Government is willing to allow a general inspection." The reference to article 213, it will be remembered, means that military supervision would be provided by the League of Nations.

EUROPE'S REFLECTIONS

—*The Daily Express* (London).

While some German newspapers approve the Government's consent in the matter of search, others, as for instance the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, declare that there is no doubt but that the general inspection "will offend deeply the honor of the Reichswehr and the survivors of Germany's valiant Army." This daily adds:

"We have always maintained that the renewal of control should be positively opposed by the German Government as intolerable. We now think that such a frame of mind is the only one compatible with the dignity and interests of the Reich. But the Marx-Stresemann Cabinet has seen fit to disdain the warnings of the German Nationalist party and to bow itself shamelessly before the Allies."

In the judgment of the Berlin *Morgenpost* the fact that the German people must subject themselves again to the control of a foreign body is due to the party that is "always uttering warlike harangues and having military reviews photographed in order that nothing may escape the nationalists beyond the Rhine." This daily cites as an example of such "advertisement" the scene that happened at Breslau when the former Crown Prince, "saluted by the mob as a high and mighty lord, delivered an inflammatory discourse and presented a patriotic association with a portrait of himself, decorated with a crown of gold." The Berlin *Germania* avers that Germany's reply to the demands for inspection must be interpreted as "a conciliatory gesture," and it goes on to say that

"It will facilitate the reparations settlement by strengthening the position of the German negotiators in their approaching conferences. The German Government was right in not stationing itself exclusively on juridical ground for in the present circumstances the imponderable is of decisive importance. Also it is much less difficult for the German people to subject themselves to control in the presence of Mr. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald than it would have been in the régime of Mr. Poincaré."

The Berlin *Zeit*, the organ of the German Foreign Office, makes the following significant remark:

"Germany can not guarantee the security of the officers entrusted with the control if this control is not conducted in such a manner as to respect the patriotic sentiments of the German people.

"The best way would be not to begin the inspection before the expected understanding in the matter of the Dawes Plan has been reached, because it is certain that this event will smooth out the political situation in such fashion as to have its influence on the state of mind of the people of the Reich."

The Government of the Reich believes that "our enemies are firmly decided to end this general inspection as soon as possible," declares the Nationalist *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, but it adds:

"We are unable to share this confidence. As long ago as January the Allies gave us formal assurance that control was nearing the end. This promise has been violated. To-day, General Nollet, as Minister of War in France, is more influential than formerly.

"We must take note of the fact that never under the régime of Mr. Poincaré did the Allied press lead a campaign on the subject of Germany's pretended military armaments as well organized as the campaign of recent weeks, that is to say since

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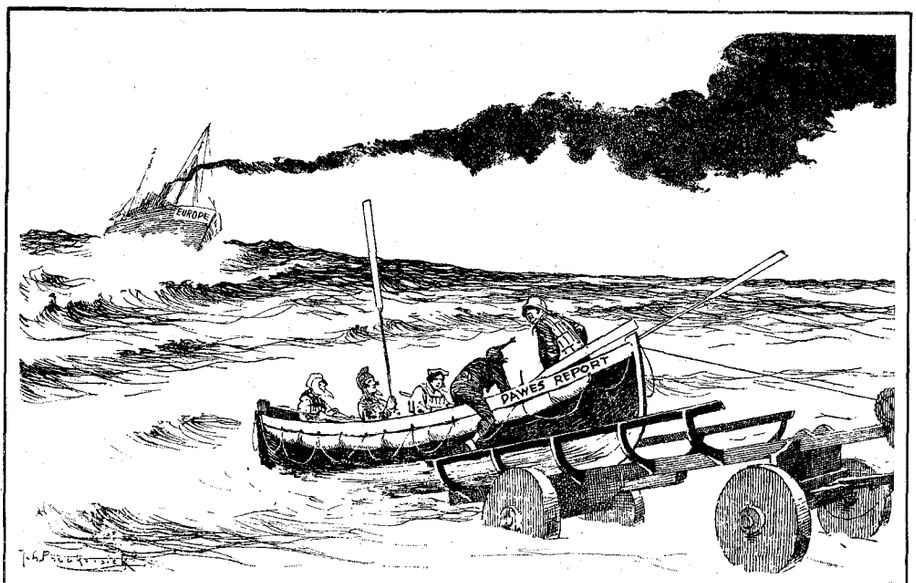

A DUTCH IDEA

The Dawes Life-Saving Crew to the Rescue.

—*De Amsterdammer.*

the coming to power of Mr. Herriot. This has been done with the assistance of the French War Office."

In the view of the *Berliner Tageblatt* the French Nationalists put a brake on anything Mr. Herriot might wish to say on the subject of the evacuation of the Ruhr, yet it issues the warning that:

"He must at the same time understand that this condition is not satisfactory to us and that his temporizing tactics will merely restore the fallen courage of those German patriots who can achieve success only in the shadow of foreign domination. The German Cabinet, which also, and even more brutally, is persecuted by the German Nationalists, accepted military control in order to show its good-will. Is the Herriot Government less stalwart and less capable of resistance than the Marx Government?"

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* avers that the German reply in its every line shows the good-will of the Reich. Of course, it goes on to say, "Our Nationalists will not fail to exploit the renewal of control in order to agitate the German nation," but it maintains: "An energetic stand of the German Government against these agitators would be the more effective as proving that the Nationalist movement is only a bluff that will vanish as a soap-bubble, once the Government affirms its authority." The Berlin *Tag* is one of the newspapers that admit regretfully that even tho the German Government saved its face it has nevertheless subjected itself to the will of the Allies, while the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* thinks that if the German Government felt sure this would be the last control "inflicted" by the Entente it was right for it to answer the demand for search as it did, but "it is very probable that the future will show the foundations of this belief to be most fragile." The *Boersen Kurier* is convinced that the Allies must admit that they committed a great mistake "in basing the Treaty of Versailles on the responsibility of Germany for the war, because now the Reich has the right to demand with irrefragable logic that all the penalty clauses of the treaty be annulled." A fling of disgust for "French militarism" appears in the Berlin *Deutsche Zeitung*, which observes:

"The era of French militarism will end on the day France is forced to recognize officially that Germany is not a menace to peace. Let us be done with the parisitism of commissions. But this is not all. This disarmament that France must undertake one day or other, in order to escape ruin, will bring on a fearful crisis. To demobilize a victorious Army and a caste of proud officers, whose victory is nevertheless so debatable, is a much more difficult task for France than it was for the Reich in November, 1918. It means a social revolution, for Degoutte is not a Cincinnatus.

"Meanwhile we must see to it that the military inspection is carried on without incidents, especially because certain French elements, who wish to eternalize military control, will try to provoke such incidents. These suspicions will be confirmed if the Allied officers wear uniforms in accomplishing their mission of search."

Turning to England we find the German acceptance of an Allied inspection is taken in some quarters as an indication that the Marx Cabinet feels strong enough to command respect for its authority in the country as a whole. This fact, says the London *Morning Post*, increases the good-will of foreigners

AUSTRALIAN SARCASM

How diplomacy repairs the damage in Europe.

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

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toward Germany. But as to the German athletic associations, which are suspected as masking military formations, this London daily remarks that "the Allies, and France in particular, have reason to believe that they are not so much concerned with athletics as with revenge." Arming the population might result in an overthrow of the Government and the placing of the country under the control of the Junkers, this journal thinks, and therefore declares: "It remains for Mr. MacDonald to reassure France and to convince Germany that the Treaty of Versailles in its main lines is to be the map of the new Europe."

Another London newspaper, *The Daily Telegraph*, notes that Germany desires to have military control transferred to the League of Nations on September 30, on which point it remarks:

"The Allies can not undertake such an engagement before they are sure of the good-will and of the cooperation of the German authorities. A minute inspection might last longer than three months. . . .

"It is logical that the German note should make a distinction between legitimate athletic associations and certain secret military organizations whose existence it admits, while at the same time it avers that these latter organizations do not constitute a menace, because their armament is insignificant.

"This may be true, and certainly there is no wish whatever in British circles to judge the matter too previously, but there is the opinion that it deserves serious examination. For instance, the statement of Berlin that Germany has not constructed a single gun in violation of the Treaty since the Armistice has given rise to some surprize."

Incidentally the London correspondent of the Paris *Temps* avers that "with the customary reserves" it is allowable to say that "there are reasons for believing that the British Government believes there should be no equivocation in this matter of search, and that it is of importance to have it known that there is accord on the subject between Britain and France."

BACK OF THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT

THE UNDERLYING CAUSES of the conflict between the Brazilian Government and the insurrectionists at Sao Paulo are familiar to neighboring South American countries, we learn from the press in that region, altho they are little known to the outside world. That the coming of the crisis was seen in advance appears from a survey of the Brazilian situation in the Buenos Aires *Renovacion* a few weeks before trouble actually broke out. This information is supplied by this weekly's Sao Paulo correspondent, who said:

"The grave unrest in the four southern States of Brazil proceeds from multiple causes. But profound as they are from a historical and economic and a political view, they would not have led to the present impasse if it had not been for a trivial incident that in other circumstances would not have stirred up half the flurry it has.

"During the presidential campaign of 1922, which resulted in the election of President Bernardes, the Rio *A Matinha* published a photographic facsimile of an alleged letter of Bernardes' in which Army and Navy chiefs were spoken of in rather scathing terms. The Military Club, composed of important Army and Navy men, deeply resented the affront, and denounced Bernardes, who declared the letter a forgery. The then President Pessoa held the same opinion, but with the view of reaching a definite understanding, the Military Club proposed the appointment of an impartial body of arbitrators to determine the authenticity of the letter. In the meantime, Congress declared Bernardes elected. A few days later, Bernardes withdrew his representatives from the committee of inquiry, on the charge of unfairness in the investigation. The committee of inquiry made public their findings, which held the letter to be authentic. But as the committee had no executive powers, it could only lay the case before the people, which it did, and created an intense feeling against Bernardes."

Bitterness against Bernardes, it appears, was rampant in Army circles from the very beginning of his administration. We are told also that a group of Navy officers engineered a revolt in July, 1922, and overpowered the garrison of the Fortress of Copacabana in the Bay of Rio. But for lack of preparation and of popular support, owing to the approach of the Centennial Exposition, this outburst is said to have been short-lived. Yet it left a ferment of discontent that bore fruit a few months later in the open rebellion of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which lasted well over a year. On the subject of the "permanent animosity" of Southern Brazil toward Northern Brazil, this correspondent of the *Renovacion* writes:

"To ascertain the cause of the separatist tendencies so often manifested in Southern Brazil, we have to go back several decades, to the last years of the reign of the Emperor Don Pedro. Bent on implanting in his country some of the more advanced forms of European liberalism, the Emperor fostered the formation of two great political parties, which soon got beyond his control. In a revolution headed by General Deodoro Da Fonseca he was overthrown, and the Republic was declared in 1889. The southern States, led by Rio Grande do Sul, advocated the adoption of a Federal Union copied on the Constitution of the United States, leaving ample liberty to the individual States. On the other hand some of the northern States sympathized with the centralism imposed by Rio de Janeiro. In order to preserve the unity of the nation, which was threatened by secession of the southern States, the Constitution of 1891 adopted the Federal form of Government, to the great discontent of the conservative elements and the politicians, who saw in it a victory for the military chiefs."

The conflict resultant from this basic difference of outlook is said to have grown rather than declined with the passing of the years. A particular point of irritation, according to this informant, was the Government's policy of diminishing the importance of the native military leaders by putting the instruction of the troops in charge of a French military mission and entrusting reorganization of the Navy to an American naval mission, headed by Rear Admiral Vogelgesang. Both appointments are described as having been highly unpopular, and as having enabled the hyphenated elements to create difficulties for the Federal authorites. This correspondent continues:

"Another cause of constant bickering is the tremendous importance acquired by the State of Sao Paulo in the life of Brazil. Sao Paulo is by far the superior in industrial and agricultural life and surpasses Rio in modern development and trade facilities. It is in the heart of the coffee region, surrounded by a complete net of railroads, and possesses a large majority of European immigrants. The State of Sao Paulo alone has to-day nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants, produces three-fourths of the total production of coffee, and leads in sugar, cattle, and cotton-raising, as well as in industries. Conscious of their power, the people of Sao Paulo strongly object to having the politicians at Rio decide upon matters of their concern."

Another sore spot, we are told, is the regulation of coffee exports, by which only 65,000 bags daily were allowed to leave Santos. Santos, the port of Sao Paulo, considered this an arbitary limitation on the State and the cause of some unemployment, and the regulation has been roundly denounced as unfair by the planters. The increasing separatist tendency of Southern Brazil is said to be due in part to the discontent of the European immigrants, and we read:

"Italy, Austria and Germany are the three great purveyors of immigrants to Southern Brazil. Sao Paulo is practically Italian, while Germans and Austrians abound in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. The curious part of it is that the children born of these foreign races in Brazil consider themselves natives of the State where they are born, rather than Brazilians. Thus, the inhabitant of Sao Paulo is before all a Paulista. To be a Paulista is a far greater honor than to be a Brazilian."

Whatever the outcome of the present friction, say some South American observers, the struggle between the federalist and the unionist tendencies will continue as long as the overwhelming weight of the southern States in the economic and cultural life of Brazil contrasts with the want of population and development in other districts of the country.

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THE YEARNING FOR AN IRISH REPUBLIC

"THE FREE STATE WILL NOT LAST, for it is built on a rotten foundation," says Margaret Pearse, mother of the deceased Irish republican patriots, Padraic and Willie Pearse, in an Irish-American weekly devoted to the cause of the Irish Republic. As further proof of interest in a republic we have the statement of the British Colonial Secretary, J. H. Thomas, in the House of Commons, to the effect that "there are people in both countries who continue to urge that demands for a republic in Ireland, if made, should be conceded." Mr. Thomas went on to declare that: "Once for all let it be understood that any such demand would receive from His Majesty's present advisers the same reply, and no other than that which it would, I believe, have received from either of the two previous Governments which have been in office since the Treaty was signed." Mr. Thomas is reported in the Dublin *Weekly Irish Times* further as follows:

THE BAD BOY OF THE FAMILY

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"We shall carry out the letter and spirit of the Treaty ourselves, as the Government of the Irish Free State has done in the past, and as we look to all future Governments in the Free State to do in the future.

"While the utterances to which I refer attract little attention in this country, they give rise to hopes and fears elsewhere which are not destined to be realized in fact.

"We believe that peace and friendship can be maintained with Ireland by the establishment of the Free State as a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth, and in no other way. It is for that reason that we are glad to see the Irish Free State assuming all the privileges to which she is entitled under the Treaty, in common with Canada and the other Dominions."

Editorially the Dublin *Weekly Irish Times* declares that Mr. Thomas's remarks are "very timely." Many people at either extreme of the Irish political scale, it tells us, have been inclined to believe that the Labor Government in Britain secretly favored the establishment of an independent republic in Ireland. Now, it adds:

"Mr. Thomas had disposed of that theory in summary fashion. . . . No suggestion of an independent republic in Ireland will be entertained by the Labor Government. Mr. Thomas's warning was explicit and was necessary. Since the advent of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to power various people in the Free State have been urging the Government to pursue what they term a 'forward' policy—in other words, to translate the Free State into an independent republic with the least possible delay. President Cosgrave and his Ministers have been exposed to considerable embarrassment in this way, and it is high time that the real position of affairs should be understood by all parties. The Free State represents a final settlement of the Anglo-Irish dispute, and, from the Irish standpoint, it is a most advantageous settlement."

According to *The Irish Republic* (Chicago), an organ of the Illinois State Council of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, when the Free State was established, the Free Staters "told the world that the new government was a move toward an independent republic," and it proceeds:

"So far they have made no move in this direction. And they could. If they really intended to go republicward, they would try now to get two things for Ireland, economic independence and union of North and South. If they were trying to attain these two ends, they would, at the present moment, be remedying the Irish railway situation.

"A railway commission established by the Viceroy in 1906-1910 made this railway situation surprizingly clear, and the situation remains now virtually as it was then. It was pointed out by the commission that high freight rates and failure of the railways to help develop Irish resources make Ireland economically backward."

This weekly avers further that the report also made clear that the railways will not help develop Ireland's resources, and we read:

"Ireland, it was shown, imports coal. Yet there are at least three good coal-fields in the country. As there are no rail connections with these fields, they are inadequately mined; what coal is taken out is carried off on tiny donkey-carts. Of one attempt to secure rail connection, the report said: 'The Great Southern Company declined to construct the branch themselves, or even if it were constructed by others, to work it, without a guaranty against loss, and this decision seems to have proved a deterrent to private enterprise which, if encouraged by substantial assistance from the country, would probably have surmounted the difficulty.'

"Others have testified that railway conditions help keep the North and South divided. Belfast labor organizers have stated that the high passenger rates prevent the free mingling of the people of the North and South, and maintain that if such intercourse could be brought about, good-will and unity would soon ensue.

"If the 'Free State' were in earnest, then, about going on toward the Republic, it would be considering now the suggestion of the commission report that the railways should be made public property, consolidated into a single system and worked under representative control.

"If it wants to get to the Republic, let the 'Free State' go by rail."

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WHAT A BOYCOTT MIGHT COST JAPAN

THE BOOMERANG EFFECT on Japan of an anti-American boycott is foreseen by some Japanese editors, who concede however that the movement which is being carried on everywhere in that country is "an expression of our national vigor and high-spiritedness." But they point out that it is to be questioned whether the boycott will answer Japan's purpose even while they "unanimously denounce Americans for their injustice." It is true that human beings are not always governed merely by the sense of profit and loss, remarks the Tokyo *Miyako*, yet it adds that without calculation life can not be sustained in this world, and proceeds:

From *The Trans-Pacific* (Tokyo)

THE HIGH SIGN TO AMERICANS IN JAPAN

One of several anti-American placards that have appeared in Kobe shop windows. This one was removed by the police, who have been active in tearing them down.

"If we stop trade relations with the United States, how will it affect us? This is an important question. What Japan exports to the United States are tea and silk. The boycott movement will result in great loss to Japan.

"Iron and raw cotton are imported from the United States in great quantity. Cotton is absolutely necessary for the Japanese, without which life is very difficult. A great amount of iron is found in the United States, the percentage exceeds that of any other countries. Iron is indispensably required for our productive industry. If its importation should be stopt, the United States may incur great loss, but the loss will be greater in the case of Japan."

Of similar mind is the Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo*, which calls attention to the fact that while Japan's necessary imports might be had from other countries, yet it would be done at great inconvenience. On the subject of exports this daily calls attention to the fact that—

"Japan exports silk thread, silk textiles and tea to the amount of 600,000,000 yen, most of which is exported to the United States. America is, therefore, the greatest market for Japan's products. So, if the United States should start boycotting Japanese goods in retaliation, our foreign trade will be greatly affected. A great blow would be dealt to silk manufacturers and tea-makers.

"The encouragement of home products and the economization of imports are all right from the point of view of national economy, but the rejection of American goods out of personal feeling and on the impulse of the moment is objectionable in any sense. Foreign relations are so important that they must be above the calculation of interest. The present situation is so grave that we must be careful and prudent in our behavior toward other Powers. We must exert our best possible efforts to nurture our national wealth and strength."

The idea that the Japanese should consume home manufactures as much as possible, in order to encourage their own industries, appeals to the Tokyo *Chuo* as an unusual opportunity for "freeing ourselves from past viciousness," but it adds:

"An anti-American boycott movement as a reprisal to the adoption of the anti-Japanese immigration law is certainly mean and wrong. From the financial point of view, such an agitation will result in great loss to ourselves. . . .

"From the point of view of foreign policy, the incitement of anti-American feeling to the extreme will, it is feared, be made a good pretext by anti-Japanese Americans to start further agitation against Japan. Not only that, but the agitation will also cause anxiety in the minds of pro-Japanese Americans. In such an eventuality, the solution of the present complication will become more difficult. We can not say that it is impossible that the Japanese resident in the United States will suffer greatly from the effect of such a movement, because Americans will direct their anger against those Japanese. The anti-American movement, even if it spring from patriotism, is dangerous to the interests of the State and the nation in its effect. We must be calm, quiet and composed in order to brave whatever difficulty may befall us. We ought to be more magnanimous."

An English language Tokyo weekly, *The Trans-Pacific*, which is published by the Japan *Advertiser* of the same city, avers that millions of American citizens and millions of Japanese subjects are laboring to adjust temporary differences and to establish that true friendship which can suffer hardship and endure. They are working toward the same goal, it tells us, because "actuated by the same motive, the motive of peace and good-will as opposed to violence and discord." Referring then to newspaper accounts of an anti-Japanese demonstration in Southern California by sixteen persons of Belvedere, which was promptly quelled by the police, this weekly goes on to say:

"In the face of the great movement toward reconciliation . . . . there come from time to time a few misguided fools who are its enemies; there has come now in Southern California a band of barely more than a dozen persons who are threatening to undo the work of millions and who set themselves up, these dozen or so persons, in an attempt to stem the onward sweep of this current. They form an eddy, a stormy and a dangerous eddy, in the stream, but they can not deflect the current. The danger lies in looking so closely at the eddy that eyes can not take in the wider and mightier stretch of the stream, in admitting the arrogance of a dozen persons who would guide and direct affairs in contradiction to the wishes of millions. The Belvedere incident is not primarily an insult and a menace to Japan—it is an insult to the friendship between this Empire and the United States which so many persons, in both countries, are seeking to strengthen."

On the same subject the Osaka *Asahi* says it does not believe that all Americans justify assault on the property and person of the Japanese resident in the United States. Nevertheless, it declares that:

"If our relations with the United States should become worse than they are at present, the Americans must bear the consequences. If war should break out, it would be through the atrocious injustice of such ruffians and of Americans of anti-Japanese principle. If the United States Government does not successfully put a stop to such atrocities, it is not in a position to defend itself under any plea whatever.

"Bluntly speaking, the United States is a country of mobs, fools and of sensational statesmen and politicians, and the Americans are a nation glaringly lacking in national unity. The anti-Japanese atrocity is an affair of a locality, not reflecting the general sentiment of the Americans, but the danger is greater for that reason. Judged from the past history of anti-Japanese agitation, such events can not be regarded as accidental."

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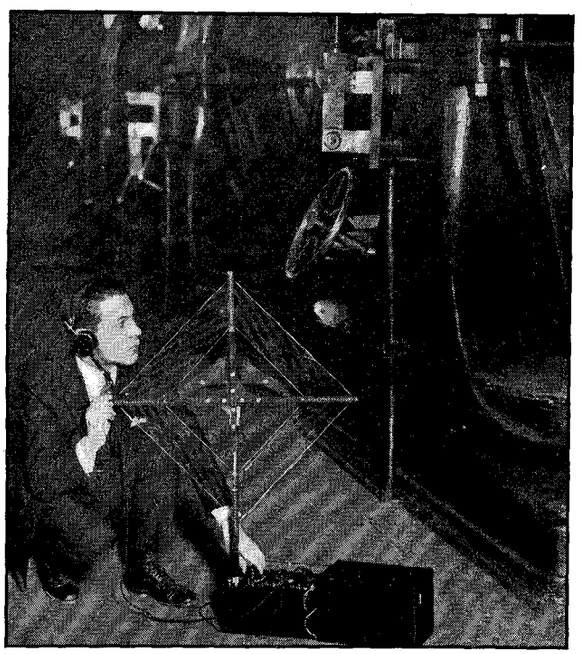
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE DEMON IN RADIO

WHATEVER IT IS that causes "static" or "atmospherics," with manifold noises of grinding, clicking, sizzling or what not, has definite sources and directions of travel, we are assured by W. G. W. Mitchell in *Conquest* (London). In the United States it generally comes from Mexico, he tells us, which some people might say is only what we might have expected. Until this Mexican demon, and his partners in other regions of the world, can be made to stop their interference



Photograph by Kadel & Herbert

LOCATING RADIO NOISES

Sidney Kasindorf, a New York amateur, tracks down some of the noise demons, and finds that the interference that annoyed the fans originated in the electric generators of a neighboring power-house.

with the operations of wireless telegraphy and telephony, the complete commercial success of these can not be assured, Mr. Mitchell concludes. Despite all improvements, this trouble is practically as great and its cause is as elusive, as it was twenty years ago; we know more about the proceedings of the demon and we even know where he is, as stated above; but we can't catch him or bottle him up. The present time of the year, Mr. Mitchell says, seems very opportune for dealing with the subject, because many readers will very shortly be experiencing the troublesome effects of these stray noises in their telephone receivers, if they have not already done so. He goes on:

"It may be safely assumed that any one who picks up this article to read will already be sufficiently familiar with these noises to be in a position to classify them under the accepted headings of 'grinders' or 'rollers' (a more or less rattling or grinding noise), 'clicks' (sharp isolated knocks), and 'sizzles' (a buzzing or frying noise more or less continuous). My object will be to summarize quite briefly our present-day knowledge on this somewhat abstruse subject.

"At the outset, it may be as well to point out that however desirable it may be to cut out these unwanted noises so that 'broadcast' may be received with a background of perfect silence, the commercial prospects of wireless as a means of communication over long distances remain in the balance until some means is discovered of ensuring long-distance working at all times of the day and year. The difficulty is not one that will be lessened by any increase in the number of high-power stations or by the wider use of highspeed automatic transmission and reception.

"Are we not sometimes tempted to think of the efficiency of a high-power station as measured by the maximum amount of electrical energy it can put into the transmitting aerial, in much the same way as we measure the output of a power station? In any system of communications this is not the case. The output in words per minute that can safely be got through to the receiving station is, in fact, the real measure of efficiency; in other words, it is the traffic-carrying capacity of the station that is important.

"At the present time, the factor of safety in long-distance working is unusually large. It is found, for example, that whereas for a given station twenty microvolts per meter suffices for ordinary traffic, that is, is sufficient to function the receiver for say twelve hours of the day, nearly six or seven times this amount is necessary for good all-round working throughout the twenty-four hours. By employing sharply tuned continuous waves, giving a distinctly musical note, an experienced operator can often 'over-read' stray noises. But this is in part due to the fact that the human ear is a particularly selective organ, and the automatic recorder working at from 60 to 100 words per minute knows no such distinction between wanted and unwanted signals, with the result that tape records are invariably blurred and indistinct during periods of heavy atmospherics. This, of course, leads to loss of time in repetition of messages. Even at the present time the exchange of transatlantic messages between the United States and Europe is generally impossible for ten or twelve hours daily during the summer months when static is worst. Large powerful stations having multiple aerials for directive transmission often find it necessary to join all their aerials together to get signals through to their destination, which again means loss in traffic-carrying capacity.

"Such is the magnitude of the problem which we are considering, and it may seem curious that altho the various difficulties that have been met with in the past in long-distance wireless reception have been either wholly or in part overcome, the greatest problem of twenty years ago remains in a large measure the greatest problem of to-day. When we come to look for a reason for this we have forced upon us the great difficulty of understanding the complex physical phenomena giving rise to different types of atmospherics and to the extremely transient nature of these disturbances, which when taken individually last only for about one five-thousandth of a second.

"Only comparatively recently has a direct frontal attack been made upon the atmospheric. Hitherto there has always appeared to lurk in the minds of those engaged on the problem the hope of discovering a short cut or of devising a 'trap' for passing signals to the receiver which would at the same time suppress atmospherics; and it makes a somewhat interesting but wearying study to go over the patent files of the last ten or twenty years, noting how nearly all these devices or 'gadgets' have been periodically abandoned and then reinvented.

"Historically, the study of atmospherics preceded the introduction of any practical form of wireless telegraphy, for as far back as 1895 Popoff, of Kronstadt, recorded atmospherics by means of a long vertical aerial and a coherer, while three years later M. André Blondel in France, and Boggio Lera in Italy, showed that the approach of thunderstorms could be predicted some hours in advance by the abnormal number of atmospherics that could be heard. Marconi, in 1906, seems to have been the first investigator to have employed a directive antenna, and he was able to suggest a predominant direction of arrival of these phenomena—a fact which has been abundantly proved both in this country and in America by later investigators. In England most atmospherics come from the southeast, while in America the largest number of atmospherics originate in Mexico, which is probably the most active region in the world.

"In 1911, Eccles and Airy made an important contribution to the study. They found that definite atmospherics could be identified in London and Newcastle, from which they reasoned that the source of the particular disturbance must be large

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compared with the distance apart of the two observing stations. Up to this time very little quantitative data was available of the amount of electricity brought to earth in a lightning flash. The researches of Wilson at Cambridge, and of Bauer at Washington, indicate that the flash we see, which is the visible discharge of electricity, and the audible vibrations of the air (due to sudden heating and expansion) which usually accompanies a discharge in the form of thunder, are now to be regarded as physical or electrical phenomena on a grand scale; which would, in fact, travel round the surface of the earth several times before dying out, and thus set up multiple shocks in the aerial.

"The early war work of C. J. P. Cave in 1915 proved that the direction of thunderstorms could be successfully indicated by counting the relative number of 'clicks' heard in the telephones for different settings of a direction-finder, and this method was found reliable over distances of 500 or even 1,000 miles. In this way warning was given to airmen of storm centers, and the same method is in use at the present time at the Meteorological Station at Croydon Aerodrome, except that a box-type frame aerial is rotated by hand for making the observations."

More intensive researches have shown that the direction of arrival of atmospherics varies during the course of the day and with the season. The heating effect of the sun's rays on the air over land areas no doubt favors the production of atmospherics, but the effects are not immediate; so that atmospherics are generally strong in the hours from sunset to midnight, and before sunrise they often completely disappear. Conditions are also found to be good over long distances during winter. Mr. Mitchell goes on:

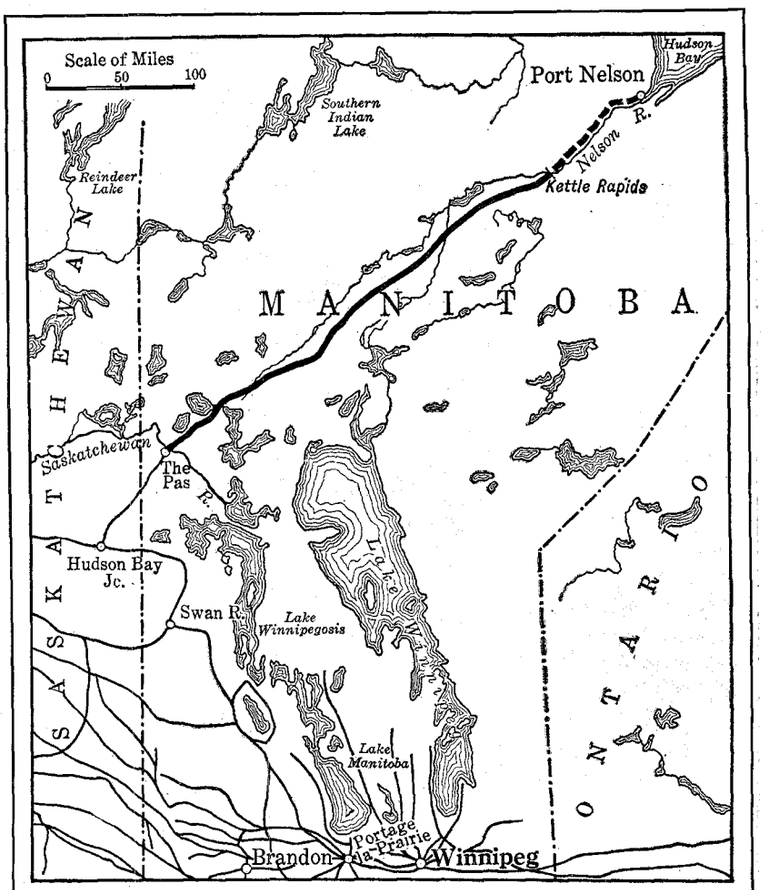
"Atmospherics are strong when cirrus clouds are present in the sky. These clouds are usually the forerunners of barometric depressions, and observations have given some weight to the theory that the advancing edge of a depression favors the production of atmospherics. When the vapor pressure is maximum and the weather damp, reception is often difficult, especially over long distances and on short waves. Dry fog, a low temperature and high pressure are usually associated with a minimum of interference.

"Small meteorites falling through the air and generating heat by friction, produce electrical charges and discharges which give rise to local atmospherics. The 'fizzly' type of atmospheric is probably caused by raindrops from a charged cloud sheet discharging to earth through the receiver. Then again great electrical storms going on in the sun produce ether vibrations which travel to the earth and produce stray noises in the telephones.

"By using a cathode-ray oscillography, it is now possible to get a mental picture of what an atmospheric looks like, of its wave form and also its wave-length. This part of the story is too technical to be dealt with in this article. Finally, let me issue a word of warning: don't always put stray and undesirable noises down to atmospherics. Look first of all to your high-tension battery, as this is the most frequent source of trouble. It may be run down, in which case the remedy is obvious. A faulty connection in the high-tension battery or a breakdown in the insulation of the high-frequency windings of the transformer may give similar trouble. Disconnect the aerial and see whether this reduces the noises. Bad connections in the low-frequency portion of the circuit either outside or inside the valve may be the cause, while local interference from dynamos at the electricity supply works will be sure to give trouble where badly designed transformers are employed on a receiving set, and more especially so in the case of direct current mains. In this case try earthing the cores of the transformers or shield them with copper foil or tin foil. In the extreme case look to your earth lead; see that this is as direct and short as possible, or, better still, try a counterpoise earth—that is, an insulated network of wires 3 or 4 feet above the ground and directly underneath the aerial. If you are near a broadcast station the surest remedy will be to use a frame aerial, even at the cost of considerable reduction in signal strength."

SHALL CANADA FINISH HER HUDSON BAY RAILROAD?

ONLY A HUNDRED MILES more of track remain to be built, to connect the great northwestern grain-fields of Canada with salt water at Hudson Bay. And yet there is talk of abandoning the project, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Railway Review* (Chicago). At any rate, construction is to be held up until the completion of an exhaustive engineering investigation, now in progress. The fact that in Canada the Atlantic penetrates far into the middle west has always appealed to the imagination. If it were an ice-free Atlantic there would be no question of the desirability of making quick connection with it. Blocked as it is with ice, however, so that the open season may be as short as ten weeks, the question is quite different, and critics of the plan assert that Canada is faced with great expense for terminals without any prospect of reasonable saving in transportation. We read:



CANADA'S LINK TO JOIN HER WHEAT FIELDS WITH SALT WATER

But the salt water navigation on Hudson Bay is so dubious that the railway, now nearly done, may never be completed. An engineering inquiry is now on.

"The Hudson Bay Railway has been promoted with a view to establish a new export route to Europe for wheat and other grains from western Canada. It starts from The Pas, Manitoba, on the Saskatchewan River, at the end of a branch line of the former Canadian Northern Railway, and runs northeast to Hudson Bay, following down the Nelson River to Port Nelson, near the mouth of that stream. The length of the line, as laid out, is 425 miles, of which about 325 miles, to Kettle Rapids, has been constructed, at a cost of $20,500,000.

"Work on the road throughout was closed down in 1917, and now the question before the Canadian public is whether or not construction should be resumed and the road completed. The question has been taken up in Parliament, and is being investigated by the Engineering Institute of Canada. The engineers who have, voluntarily, brought the subject before the Institute have outlined the physical difficulties and commercial conditions

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in a manner that throws much light on the project, and the points raised lead in the direction of the investigations that should be made to determine whether or not the whole scheme can be made worth while as a measure of national economy.

"So far as railway construction is concerned no unusual difficulties seem to stand in the way of building the remaining hundred miles of road on the located route, but definite plans for a suitable ocean terminal at Port Nelson have never been decided upon, and the physical difficulties presented are such that expensive construction would have to be provided for. Owing to ice troubles and other conditions the terminal for transshipment to vessels would have to be built twenty miles up the stream, involving a great deal of dredging for a harbor of adequate size and for the channel leading to the open sea. The most optimistic estimates of cost are $5,000,000 for completing the railway; about $4,500,000 for harbor and channel dredging; nearly $6,000,000 for storage facilities; and including lighthouses and other necessary marine equipment along the channel and in the straits connecting the bay with the ocean, a total expenditure of $22,500,000 to complete the railway, the port terminal and put navigation to and from the port on a commercial footing.

"The most serious drawback and the condition which gives rise to the most serious doubts on the success of the whole proposition is the short season of open navigation. In some years this has been as short as ten weeks, and the longest that could be expected would be fifteen weeks, beginning about the middle of August. This short season would so place limitations on the capacity of the railway that large elevator capacity would have to be provided at the port; and it would so affect the availability of tramp vessels that estimates on freight rates must remain largely conjectural.

"A liberal estimate of the quantity of grain that would move by this outlet is 16 to 24 million bushels. The most favorable conjectural transportation saving would be about ten cents per bushel, disregarding insurance. These estimates are taken from a discussion before the Winnipeg branch of the Institute by Mr. W. Nelson Smith.

"From the foregoing it will appear that the financial success of the project of completing the railway line for almost the sole purpose of establishing a new ocean route for grain exportation, in competition with no less than five well-established existing routes, is at least problematical. The very brief navigation season, the chance of encountering Arctic conditions during a good part, if not all, of that brief season, the high cost of port development, and, most important of all, the relatively small proportion of the total of grain exports that could go by that route under conditions the most favorable, render the proposition a defensive one from the start. A penetrating inquiry into all the facts, with thorough investigation of natural and commercial conditions, by technical experts or specialists in many lines, will be necessary to determine whether all the benefits possible can be justified on economic grounds."

Illustrations by courtesy of *The Timberman* (Portland, Oregon) and the California Redwood Association

PART OF A REDWOOD NURSERY AT FORT BRAGG, CAL.

GROWING NEW REDWOOD FORESTS

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD may now be considered as a reproducible crop, we learn from an article contributed by Swift Berry to *The Timberman* (Portland, Oregon). Replanting of cut-over areas by the lumbermen themselves is now well under way and enough progress has been made to assure them that the timber thus grown has marketable value sufficient to pay for the work. Mr. Berry believes that while substantial progress is being made in the movement to preserve virgin stands of redwood timber in State and Federal parks, these steps taken by the lumbermen themselves are of much greater importance toward the perpetuation of the race of redwood trees. Where conditions are favorable for natural reforestation, and where fires have been subsequently controlled, the cut-over areas now have an excellent stand of young growth of redwood and associated species. Mr. Berry proceeds:

"A good example of such second growth is represented by the present stand on the five thousand or six thousand acres of old cut-over land on Freshwater Creek near Eureka. This cutting was done a number of years ago, the oldest of it from fifty to sixty years, and the present stand on the whole area is considered as more than 50 per cent. of normal for its age.

"Upon the request of the redwood lumbermen, the division of forestry of the University of California made a study of the growth upon 136 sample plots of second-growth timber, distributed throughout the redwood region. The results of this study have been published as a bulletin by Donald Bruce. A plot of about one-third of an acre was measured in the above study as having a stand of 39,000 board feet of redwood and 45,000 board feet of other species. A number of small experimental thinnings have been made on the Freshwater tract with good results in the production of cord wood.

"The next question that arose was as to the type of lumber that might be produced from second-growth stands, and whether it would be of a character suited to meet the lumber requirements of the period when such stands would be cut. Accordingly the operators and the division of forestry of the University cooperated in a mill scale study of the amounts and grades of lumber produced from logs cut from second-growth stands. The results of this study have not yet been published, but the quality of the lumber cut exceeded the anticipations of the operators."

Because they are convinced that the production of future crops of lumber in the redwood region will be a good business proposition, eight companies, representing over 65 per cent. of the present redwood lumber output, have definitely adopted plans for the reforestation of their cut-over lands. Mr. Berry goes on to say:

"These plans involve protection of such lands from fire after logging is completed, and in addition field planning to supplement natural reproduction from sprouts. The present system of logging involves very clean cutting, with little chance for any seeding, and the stump sprouts are sufficient in number and distribution to normally stock only from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the ground cut over. The best method of securing fully stocked stands has been decided upon as field planting of nursery-grown seedlings to fill up the openings between the clumps of sprouts.

"The first step in reforestation has thus been the establishment of nurseries to produce the necessary seedlings. Two nurseries were started early in 1923, one by the Union Lumber

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Company at Fort Bragg, the other by the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia. In 1923 these two nurseries were given a good start and the production was about three-quarters of a million seedlings suitable for field planting.

"Field planting of the nursery stock on cut-over lands began in December and is still under way. This is the first year of the work, and an area of around a thousand acres will be planted. Next winter it is expected that the planting will cover 3,000 acres, and 10,000 acres in the winter of 1927 and 1928, until by about 1930 the planting area will be equivalent to about that cut over annually by the operators that have adopted a reforestation policy. It will then be somewhat further increased to restock those lands previously cut over.

"An interesting example of natural reforestation of redwood is afforded by a tract of land in the south fork of Bear Gulch, near Eureka. The area was burned over during logging operations, but there are no evidences of subsequent fires. As a consequence the gulch now contains an excellent stand of natural redwood and Douglas fir reproduction.

"The stand of young growth on this site compares favorably with other stands on cut-over land about Eureka. It is judged to be about 60 per cent. of normal. A clearing for a logging railroad right-of-way has recently been made up the bottom of the gulch. Counts of the stumps show that the young growth ranges from 32 to 36 years of age and that in the south fork the age is about 32 years."

REDWOOD AND FIR SECOND GROWTH ABOUT THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE

On Bear Gulch, near Eureka, Cal. This area was logged about 1889, and has since been free from fire.

OUR CACTUS INVADES AUSTRALIA

CACTUS IS A MOST INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE for living in an arid land. Its thick stalks enable it, like the camel, to go long without water and their small surface prevents loss by evaporation. Its spines protect it from being eaten, even where food is scarce. The entire cactus family was once exclusively American. But when America was opened to the world, the cactus spread and now is to be found in regions as remote as those reached by our sewing-machines and our kerosene. Local cactus plants have sprung up in various places that outstrip the original in production. In Australia, for instance, we are told by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, writing in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), more than twice as much land is now occupied with the growing of the prickly-pear than with all other crops put together. He goes on:

"The latest estimate of the area infested or invested by the pest is put at 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 acres. This is larger than old England, larger than our Georgia. The invasion is still advancing, and Queensland alone is losing usable land at the rate of over a million acres a year. And Australia can not afford to lose much land, for altho on the map its area is as great as that of the United States, so much of it is desert that it can never be expected to support more than a fifth of our population.

"The prickly-pear was first carried to Australia in 1788 to serve as food for the cochineal insect, which had been brought from South America in the hope of starting a thriving industry in the dyestuff. The insect and the industry failed to thrive, but the prickly-pear did. It grew so well that certain squatters (a squatter in the Australian language is the same as a rancher in the American) took cuttings into the interior to plant cactus hedges around their stations (ranches). The hedges grew so well that in the course of time they covered all the land and the stations had to be abandoned.

"The pest was introduced into Queensland by a country gentleman who on a trip to Sydney in 1858 was so much interested in this curious plant that he procured a joint and carried it carefully home in his saddlebag some four hundred miles. He planted it reverently in a choice spot of his garden and diligently tended it. Finally, the growth of two new branches proved that the transplantation was a success, and the proud owner was able to eat of its fruit. In fact the transplantation was more successful than any one had anticipated and in 1921 the Queenslanders spent $390,000 trying to eradicate the prickly-pear, and yet they are losing ground.

"The public land infected by the cactus can not be sold. It can not be given away. It can not even be given away with a bonus. The Government has offered a bonus as high as $20 an acre to anybody who would take the land and clear it, but could not dispose of it at that. Land within twenty miles of a railroad has been offered free in lots of a thousand or two thousand acres on condition that it be freed from cactus within ten years, but there were no takers.

"In America, where the prickly-pear has been so long acclimated, it is an interesting and comparatively innocent plant, tho uncomfortable to those who come too close to it. It contributes a picturesque feature to an otherwise monotonous landscape and bears a delicious fruit for those who like it. But in the fresh fields and pastures new of Australia it flourishes better than on its native heath. The individual clumps measure ten to thirty yards in circumference and often stand so close as to be hog-tight. Surveying parties have to chop a path through it in places. When it is cut off the crop weighs 700 to 1,000 tons per acre. In New South Wales, where four million acres are more or less infected, the annual loss is estimated at $2,500,000.

"How to get rid of the prickly-pear or at least check its further spread has been the subject of an investigation of a commission of the Commonwealth under the scientific control of Dr. T. H. Johnston of the University of Adelaide. His conclusion, as exprest to the Wellington meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, is that chemical means of extirpation, such as poisoning by arsenic, are so expensive as to be prohibitive, and that there is no probability that cactus can be turned into a source of income as has been the case with another pest innocently introduced, the rabbit. He regards the prickly-pear as of little value as fodder for sheep or cattle. It has been found in New Mexico and South Africa that the juice of the fruit can be fermented and made into alcohol, but this he concludes could never be made profitable. There remains only the biological method of attack and Dr. Johnston proposes to draft into the warfare various sorts of bugs and worms, beetles and weevils, bacteria and fungi, that have been found preying upon the cactus in any part of the world. These, the natural enemies of the pestiferous plant, would attack it at all points, root, stem, segment and fruit, and by keeping up the conflict day and night may accomplish what man can not do directly.

"It is an ingenious plan of campaign, but there is always the danger that the insect or parasite introduced to attack the cactus may find the crops as good or better feeding and so the allies desert to the side of the foe. The lesson of it is that a nation can not be too careful what sort of immigrants it admits, be they vegetable, animal or human."

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THE HUMAN MOTOR IN HOT WEATHER

A CLEVER PARALLEL between an overheated man and an overheated automobile is used by Dr. E. E. Free in an article written for the McClure Syndicate, to advise his readers how to be cool. What makes you hot? asks Dr. Free. Not necessarily the temperature of the air. On an ordinarily hot day this is seldom over 90 or 91 degrees, while the normal temperature of the human body is nearly 99 degrees. We are thus always hotter than the air temperature, unless the weather is extremely hot. Why, then, does a temperature of 90 or 91, even a temperature of 80 or 85, make you feel so overheated and uncomfortable? He continues:

"The answer involves two things: the fact that your body is continually producing heat and the fact that your feeling of hotness or coolness is not really determined by the temperature of your body but by the speed at which this internal, human heat can be got rid of into the air.

"The human body is really a good deal like a steam-engine. The food that you eat is the fuel. In the stomach and digestive organs this food is converted into soluble substances—one of them is sugar—which can be taken around the body by the blood. These substances are merely liquid fuel, like the oil fuel that some engines use.

"In the muscles this fuel is 'burned.' A part of the energy in it is used to make muscular power, another part makes heat. The muscles get warm, just as the steam chest of a locomotive gets warm when the engine is running.

"But if the muscle fibers themselves got too hot they would be damaged. So the heat produced when they work is removed by the blood stream, just as the cooling water of an automobile removes the heat from the cylinders.

"The body possesses a radiator, too, just as an automobile does. It is the skin. When the blood gets warm in the muscles it is pumped to the skin to be cooled off. If the blood is very warm the skin automatically becomes moist so that the evaporation from it will help the cooling process.

"What happens on a very hot day is that your bodily radiator 'boils.' Your face (and all your skin) gets red and flushed. That is because there is more blood in it. The body is attempting to force the circulation through the radiator. At the same time the moisture of perspiration increases the cooling effect.

"A feeling of hotness does not mean that the body has really become hotter than its normal 99 degrees or a little less. It means merely that the radiator is being forced because the loss of heat from it is too low and the engine is tending to get overheated. This feeling of hotness is a kind of radiator thermometer designed to warn the driver when the radiator is ceasing to work adequately and when there is danger of the human motor becoming overheated. It is a signal to the brain that the bodily radiator is beginning to boil and that something ought to be done."

Under these circumstances what do you do with your automobile? asks Dr. Free. You do one of three things: you slow down the engine so that less heat will be produced, or you take off the radiator cover so that more of its surface will be exposed, or you turn the car around so that the breeze will blow through the radiator better and cool it off more promptly. He goes on:

"You can do exactly these same things with yourself in hot weather. Indeed you do do them. First, you do not move around so much; that is, you cut down the production of heat in your 'engines,' the muscles. At the same time you expose as much of your 'radiator' as you can; you wear thinner clothes, you open your shirt at the neck, you roll up your sleeves. Finally, you get more breezes past the skin radiator by starting the electric fan or by sitting in a draft. The parallel of the two things—your body and your automobile—is complete.

"But what happens when you get in the water to keep cool? This is simply another way of cooling off the radiator. You can do it with your automobile by playing a hose on the radiator. Water takes up the heat from any radiator better than air does.

"There is one thing that you can do to keep your body feeling cool that you can not do so well with your automobile. That is you can cut down the fuel.

"In hot weather eat less. Only part of the food you eat is really necessary for the motion of your muscles. Most people eat much more than this. The excess has to be got rid of. The body burns it and makes heat. That means that just that much more heat has to be taken away through your radiator, the skin.

"Stop this. Eat only the minimum of food that you actually need for muscular work. Avoid especially all kinds of cold drinks with sugar in them and all kinds of ice-cream. These do not make you cooler, they make you hotter. They contain sugar and sugar is one of the most concentrated and heat-making foods known. If you want to keep your radiator working comfortably in very warm weather don't eat any sugar, oil or fat at all.

"It is as foolish to eat these fuel-foods as it would be to run an overheated automobile in low gear when the high would do as well."

MALARIA AS A CURE FOR PARESIS

THE METHODS OF THE PHYSICIAN who always threw his patients into fits, "because," he said, "I'm death on fits," is paralleled by those of a Viennese expert who deliberately gives his paretic patients malaria and then knocks out the malaria in the usual way with quinin. This treatment of one disease with another that seems antagonistic to it is by no means unknown to medicine. The use of malaria to combat the disease variously known as paresis, paretic dementia and general paralysis of the insane was devised by Professor Wagner-Jauregg of Vienna, and it is now being tried out in England, according to the London correspondent of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. Three years ago the Austrian physician announced that by inoculating these patients with malaria germs he has obtained some remarkable results. He declares that a large percentage of patients treated had sufficiently recovered to be able to resume their occupations. To quote an abstract from the New York *Times*:

"The earliest treatments of paresis by this method were, of course, in the nature of an experiment; an experiment, however, based on observations of insane patients who had been attacked by febrile diseases such as erysipelas; these mental cases often improved after acute fevers.

"Professor Wagner-Jauregg and other Austrian and German physicians have issued several reports on the method in the last three years, and all were to the effect that induced malaria had proved of great benefit in paresis cases. The authors of the method reported a few months ago the large percentage of 300 cases as cured.

"Concerning the introduction of this treatment into England, the correspondent writes:

"'The treatment of general paralysis by inoculation of malaria has been introduced into this country. It was thought at first that the inoculated disease would be of mild type and that the blood parasites would be too scanty to infect mosquitoes. However, in some cases the induced malaria has been of a severe type. The benign tertian parasite was used, and it is thought that the severity was due partly to the original tropical source from which it was derived and partly to increased virulence from passage through many human hosts.

"'It is hoped that a strain of parasite that will not produce severe symptoms will soon be available. But it is thought that these can be avoided in the meantime by examining daily the blood of the inoculated so as to ascertain when it may be necessary to modify the infection by the administration of quinin.

"'Investigation by the Ministry of Health has shown that the common malaria-carrying mosquito of England after sucking blood from inoculated patients, readily becomes infected and capable of conveying malaria. Measures to prevent this infection during the period of activity of the mosquito (from May to October) are therefore enjoined by the Board of Control (the body appointed by the Government to control the care of the insane).

"'Inoculated patients must be kept in a mosquito-proof ward or under a mosquito curtain until microscopic investigation has shown that the blood is free from the sexual forms of the parasite which are infective to mosquitoes—usually about three days after the beginning of quinin treatment. The malarial treatment must be confined to hospitals in which these conditions can be observed. Cases of inoculated malaria must be reported to the local health officer when the patient is discharged from the hospital, and this information will be passed on to the health officer of the district in which the patient resides.

"'The Ministry of Health is prepared to arrange a short practical course in blood examination and in the care of patients inoculated with malaria for a limited number of physicians.'"

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ENGLAND'S GLORY IN BLAKE

WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE CENTENARY of his death, only three years off, the English are celebrating William Blake after years of neglect. Two exhibitions of his work are being held in London, and eager collectors are paying anything to secure an etching, a water-color, or a book printed and illuminated by him. England's boast of literary primacy on the score of having produced Shakespeare might equally well be substantiated on the score of Blake, maintains one of England's popular playwrights, Miss Clemence Dane, one who has based her claims to fame principally on a play dealing with Will Shakespeare. "Even to-day," she tells us in the London *Graphic*, "England with a hundred years to lend her perspective, can produce plenty who might say, 'Blake? Never heard of him!'" And this ignorance is practically matched by the indifference of his own day:

THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL BLAKES

Drawing in the artist's familiar style, to illustrate the Book of Job called "When the Morning Stars Sang Together."

"William Blake, poet, painter, mystic; a hosier's son; a very poor man; little known; by most accounted, if not an absolute madman, at least a creature of the borderlands, a human curiosity whose work was to be inspected and respected philanthropically, as you would the productions of the armless poor soldier who draws and paints with his toes. This man had many good friends and some wise ones; but even of the discerning few who truly honored his character and accomplishment, not one, not even Lamb or Linnell, seems completely to have realized his quality. They were ready enough, because they loved him, to furnish with bed and table, stool and candlestick the 'little chamber on the wall' for their Elisha; but they never recognized him as indeed 'a holy man of God,' with the mantle of inspiration heavy on his shoulders and 'about him horses and chariots of fire.'"

The priests of old looked on him with pitying tolerance, but the priests of to-day are taking him into the Holy of Holies, and thereby doing despite to the Levites who have kept his lamp a-burning through the years:

"Those Levites of the arts, the occasional picture and poetry lovers who, from a small purse, satisfy their own tastes whether they are fashionable or not, have, of course, long been Blake's followers, picking up now and again some amazing rainbow of a water-color, some Last Judgment, some elf with a marigold, and then walking home to take down a much-read volume, and discover in it ever lovelier meanings to a snatch of verse they had once learned to gabble from their First Reader.

"To discover the familiar 'Tiger, tiger, burning bright' as a flaming green and golden beast in a rainbow booklet that their Blake had himself written, designed, engraved and colored and bound, that was an excitement more than sufficient to fortify them against the professional artist's 'His stuff's out of drawing!' against the wordmonger's 'He doesn't scan!' against the moralist's 'He isn't proper!' and the Philistine's 'He isn't sane!' The High Priests of criticism might thunder; the rebels only knew that they wanted to worship this madman, because they could extract from his eccentricities some peculiar imaginative delight that had never before come to them, save perhaps in some chance encounter with Dürer's 'Melancholia,' or in the thunders of a line of Isaiah, echoing in their ears when they woke up suddenly in church.

"But now times have changed and the priests have taken Blake into the Holy of Holies, out of reach of the reluctant Levites. No more 'Songs of Innocence' for a guinea, no more 'Canterbury Pilgrims' picked up for a song Priests and congregation are to adore Blake correctly in future, for the world has become aware of Blake, and—prices have gone up! The prints, the booklets, the packed volumes, the stray leaves, all the big and little immortalities for which Blake so gratefully and joyfully received his three shillings, his five shillings, or seven and sixpence, all these will soon have to be 'Cheaply purchased for their weight in'—radium! for gold will be too poor a measure of their mere monetary preciousness. An ironic apotheosis.

"No longer, too, dare the Levite browse in a happy bewilderment among the lovely, incomprehensible 'prophetic' books—unable to explain their meaning, yet once more dimly aware that he 'gets something out of the stuff,' that its meaning is soaking into him as sunlight soaks into him in summer, bringing him an inexplicable sense of enlargement and vigor. Books about Blake are springing up like mushrooms—Gilchrist's Life, Rossetti's record, Swinburne's verdict, the monumental Ellis and Yeats, are being supplemented by studies, impressions, interpretations, critical essays, endless explanations of what he did and didn't mean, till one begins to fear that Blake himself will be as effectively entombed beneath the accumulated judgments of his admirers as Shakespeare himself."

The Tate Gallery and the British Museum, where the present shows are going on, have prevailed upon the "priests" to share their riches with the multitude. Miss Clemence Dane writes:

"Fortunately, the priests can not have it all to themselves: they exist, in the long run, for the congregation: and if the disgruntled and rebellious Levite be no longer permitted to swing his censer at a private altar, he has but to slip back into his proper pew, and all is well; for the congregation is being shown its Blake at last.

"I suppose there is no genius with whom the technical difficulties of acquaintance are greater. Blake's writings have long

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been buyable in print, tho robbed of the decorative setting he gave them, but Blake's paintings and Blake's poetry are—

> Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
> And yet a union in partition.

It is impossible to comprehend him when the one is studied without reference to the other. Neither pictures nor poems were to Blake ends in themselves; but rather the beloved tools

JOB AS IMAGINED BY WILLIAM BLAKE

"What is man that thou shouldst try him every minute?"

by which he tried to express 'things unattempted yet in prose or rime.' For Blake knew intimately a world not visible to us ordinary folk, that world which St. John revealed and Dante charted, that world into which were received Enoch and Elijah, the 'real' world, as Blake called it, of Eternity. . . .

"Blake, who lived half his life in this Eternity of God, spent the other half with pen and pencil and graver's tool in struggling to make us see what he saw, the reason and plan of the universe, 'the spiritual shapes' of all that exists:

> For a double vision my eyes do see
> And a double vision is always with me.
> With my inward eye, 'tis an old man grey,
> With my outward—a thistle across my way.

And again:

> The fields from Islington to Mary-le-bone,
> To Primrose Hill and St. John's Wood,
> Were builded over with pillars of gold
> And there Jerusalem's pillars stood.

And to a greater extent, I suppose, than any human being since Dante, he does make us believe that his visions are somehow, somewhere, facts. He does it by his sacramental marriage of brush and pen, and it is, indeed, great cause for rejoicing that the public exhibitions of his work now in existence make it at last possible for his lovers to read his work as he intended it to be read, with his brush and pencil elaborating his text."

The New York *Tribune*, writing on "Form," declares that "what landed Blake in obscurity and futility was nothing more or less than his neglect of form technique, cultivating it only intermittently and then chiefly when he wrote some of his immortal songs." And it goes on to address the "Browningites and Henry Jamesites and Blakosophists," whose loyal labors, like their defiant ululations, leave the main issue untouched." Originality, it maintains, is wasted while those possessing it "substitute for a comprehensible technique little opaque expedients of their own."

LED OFF BY "THE SHOW OFF"

ANTICIPATING BURNS MANTLE'S BOOK printing the ten best plays of the past season, we are told what his selection is to be. Also we find out why some others nearly ran to the goal-post. Instead of reviewing all the rapidly-to-be-forgotten plays of a passing season it is perhaps of more value to all to keep a permanent memory of past pleasures or to hasten to see the best plays themselves before they leave the boards. For all that Mr. Mantle admits that "to take ten from the hundred and fifty dramas offered on Broadway last season and classify them arbitrarily as the best plays of the season is to be more or less deliberately unfair to at least ten others. Or five." He adds a sop to the unselected by confessing a need for "some sort of classifying subtitle" to explain why the chosen are so honored. He would prefer to say—"the ten best plays—suited to the purposes of this record" or "the ten best plays in the sense that they most worthily represent the reflected taste of the playgoing public." In *The Daily News* (New York) he makes clear his "intention," which is:

"To choose the ten plays that, in addition to having some claim to being the best of the season, also reflect the greatest credit upon their authors (preferably American) and upon the taste of the public that supported them. Well, then, these are the plays chosen:

"'The Show-off,' by George Kelly. An American character comedy, written from the very heart of middle-class Philadelphia.

"'Hell-Bent for Heaven,' by Hatcher Hughes. An American drama of the Blue Grass country which won the Pulitzer prize.

"'The Swan,' by Franz Molnar, adapted by Melville Barker. A Hungarian comedy gently satirizing royalty.

"'Outward Bound,' by Sutton Vane. An English dramatic novelty in which all the characters discover that they are dead and passengers on a Styxian steamship.

"'The Goose Hangs High,' by Lewis Beach. An American domestic drama with the younger generation menace as a theme.

"'Beggar on Horseback,' by George Kaufman and Marc Connelly. An American satire builded on the foundation of a German dream play written by Paul Apel.

"'Sun-up,' by Lula Vollmer. An American folk play of the North Carolina mountains.

"'The Changelings,' by Lee Wilson Dodd. An American drama dealing with social problems and family complexes as they have been recently overdeveloped.

"'Chicken Feed,' by Guy Bolton. An American comedy farce backed by a purposeful theme—the division of the net family income.

"'Tarnish,' by Gilbert Emery. An American drama presenting the case of the men women marry, hoping that tho they are a bit tarnished they will 'clean easily.'"

This list, Mr. Mantle believes, "honorably represents the season's best," and the fact that seven of the ten are "distinctly American in both character and authorship" is a pleasure to him also. He finds, moreover, that "two of the others, taken from foreign sources, have also been generously Americanized in treatment." Particularly:

"This is true of 'Beggar on Horseback,' which takes from the original play nothing but its framework.

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"It is a curious, it may be a significant, fact that altho there were approximately two hundred new plays and important revivals on the Broadway list last season, less than forty were musical, and at the moment we can not recall three that were farcical. Many were trivial, but few were foolish. Forty is no more than half the usual musical play list.

"In the process of elimination we seriously considered Bernard Shaw's 'Saint Joan,' which did not appeal to us as being sufficiently superior to justify the trouble it would take gaining Mr. Shaw's permission to use excerpts from it. An interesting discussion, but none too holding a drama.

"We also considered, among the comedies, J. P. McEvoy's staged version of 'The Potters.' But 'The Potters,' in play form, does not read as well as it does in its newspaper setting, nor does it read half so well as it plays.

"We could have justified the use of Rachel Crothers's 'Expressing Willie,' tho it came late in the season—the first paying success the Equity Players have had, you may recall—and also Martin Flavin's 'Children of the Moon,' which sincerely stirred the intellectuals but faded out shortly after leaving here.

"We took 'Chicken Feed' in preference to 'The Nervous Wreck' (the more successful of the two) because we thought it quite as amusing and possest of a sounder purpose.

"We also liked Leon Gordon's 'White Cargo' very much. It is, to us, a somewhat less artificial drama than 'Tarnish.' But it is distinctly a man's play, and therefore of more limited appeal. And it is an English story of South Africa as contrasted with an American's story of New York. Hence the choice."

A little matter of record finishes off Mr. Mantle's column. It hasn't anything to do with the choice of a play, but something important relative to choice of matter:

"Is Will Rogers getting religion? And is it true that he has forced Mr. Ziegfeld to clean up the 'Follies' this year?

"This is no more than the usual Broadway rumor. It contains enough truth to explain its circulation, but hardly enough to be accepted as an entirely true statement.

"Rogers, like his friend Fred Stone, has always been a clean actor. Never profane, never a rounder, never a dealer in questionable humor. A good, straight, honest home man, whose business it is to entertain. This year he has had more influence than ever before with the producer of the 'Follies' because he has been very necessary to that organization. He is the greatest of the political monologists, and this is a political year.

"But this is also the year after Fred Stone, proclaiming his intention to work only with clean shows, has succeeded in doing so. Put the one with the other and you will have at least a working explanation of how Will might have helped clean up the 'Follies.' And then go and see the 'Follies,' and you will discover that he still has a bit of work left to do."

THE COVER—The picture reproduced on the front cover, by Edward E. Simmons, is called "Tired Out," and hangs in the city art museum of St. Louis, having been presented to that institution by the Exposition and Music Hall Association of the city. Mr. Simmons was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1852, and studied art with Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. He received honorable mention in the Paris Salon in 1882, and a bronze medal in the Paris Exposition in 1889. He has received various American prizes since that time. "Tired Out" is the result of an inspiration received in France and the artist has added to his signature the place where the picture was conceived, namely, Concarneau. We read in the catalog:

"At the side of the bed, where her baby sits up wonderingly, the mother has fallen asleep. Her head has fallen over on her arm that is lying on the bed. One hand hangs limply and from it has dropt the knife she was using in her household work. She was peeling potatoes, some are in her apron, others on the floor. The grocery box which serves her for a seat and other details are evidences of a hard-working, illy rewarded life. The drawing and modeling of the partially relaxed figure, the face, firm and set, even in the calmness of slumber, shows good draftsmanship, and the portion of the work containing the hands of the child is a most delicate and beautiful piece of color. From the standpoint of realism the canvas is an excellent example of technical skill."

AS BLAKE REPRESENTS EZEKIEL

"I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes."

BAYREUTH, A MEMORY AND A REVIVAL—On July 22 the Festspielhaus at Bayreuth reopened after ten years to the strains of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Had there been a wait of ten days the opening would have coincided with the dramatic stoppage of the festivals in 1914. This memory is recalled by Caroline V. Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"It was during a performance of 'Parsifal.' The mellow voice of Madam Schumann-Heink had just floated down from the cupola of the Grail Temple, announcing to the listening knights the message of love, compassion and redemption, and the festival audience had passed out into the bright sunlight of the terrace to be greeted with the startling news that Germany had declared war against Russia.

"Parsifal and his quest of the Holy Grail were forgotten, and the audience, among which were many German officers of high rank, made pell-mell preparations for their departure from the peaceful old city. The doors of the Festival Theater up on the hills were closed and boarded up, as it then seemed, forever. Indeed, more than one prophet ventured the prediction that henceforth the Bayreuth Festival would exist only in the pages of history.

"But an idea does not perish so quickly, and, imbued with this thought, Siegfried Wagner has only been biding his time. Now in the face of seemingly insuperable obstacles—not the least of which has been the indifference of the post-war world to ideas of any sort unless they be of a material trend—he has achieved the impossible and brought about the renaissance of Bayreuth".

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OUR POETICAL NEW ENGLAND NUN

A LIFETIME and forty years after has Emily Dickinson waited for a "complete" edition. She may one day be a recovered glory of America as we see Blake figuring in Britain. But her claims to merit and rank are still disputed. Conrad Aiken has recently spoken of her poetry as "perhaps the finest by a woman in the English language." Allen Nevins in the New York *Sun* quotes this with the London *Spectator's* rejoinder that "it quarreled only with his 'perhaps.'" Her experience with

COMING INTO BELATED FAME

Emily Dickinson, the New England poet of "grace and winsomeness of mind and beauty of soul."

the big-wigs of her time curiously parallels Blake's, as shown in another column. "Thomas Bailey Aldrich wrote slightingly of her as '*un poète manqué*' and asserted that the incoherence and shapelessness of the greater part of her work were 'fatal.'" But Aldrich and his dicta would stand no chance of acceptance among the younger critical fraternity of to-day. Mr. Nevins reveals some of his other lapses:

"Of course, Aldrich was a stickler for form; he once said he would have rejected Kipling's 'Recessional' because of the doubtful grammar of 'the shouting and the tumult dies.' But there are other critics who more than agree. Professor Pattee, in his survey of American literature since 1870, calls her verse colorless and lifeless, and says it should have been allowed to perish unprinted, as she wished.

"It is equally absurd to set Emily Dickinson above Mrs. Browning, and to say that she was no poet at all. Her admirers should be satisfied with the fact that her fame has been crescent for a generation; that while bright contemporary lights have died into darkness, she has gained a secure foothold as a minor classic. The spirit of her work is not unconventional, and in fact is often directly imitative of Emerson and Blake. But the unconventionality of her form does not jar upon us, familiar with Sandburg's shredded prose, Vachel Lindsay's jazz and Amy Lowell's polyphonic experiments, as it jarred upon many in 1890. Her first editor, T. W. Higginson, said that her verses were like poetry pulled up by the roots, with rain, dew and earth clinging to them. Whether that is the best way to get our poetry or not the tendency of recent years has been to make it seem a fairly normal way. The very originality of personality which charms most readers may, like the roughness of form, repel a few. Her grace and winsomeness of mind, her beauty of soul, every one must feel."

A New England nun talking of her ecstasies was likely to cause looks askance fifty years ago:

"'I find ecstasy in living,' she wrote Higginson, whom she called her schoolmaster. How? Not through human contacts. 'You ask of my companions. Hills, sir, and the sundown, and a dog as large as myself.' Her niece hints decorously in the 'Life and Letters' of a hopeless love affair she had, early in life, with a married man whom she met on a visit to Philadelphia. If she had any others they are unrecorded. Higginson speaks of her features as unattractive, tho her portraits suggest a timid, wistful beauty. 'I . . . am small, like the wren; and my hair is bold, like the chestnut burr; and my eyes like the sherry in the glass that the guest leaves,' runs her description of herself. Secluding herself more and more from people, she found her ecstasies in a few books —Shakespeare, Keats, Shelley—in nature and in half-mystical introspection. After her parents died she was almost alone, tho she had two brothers, of whom Austen was the favorite.

"Her verse was simply an intense, direct effort to express this ecstasy in small things—sunsets, hemlocks in snow, moonlight, the murmur of bees—and this brooding inquiry into life, pain, love and time. She polished her verse, but not to improve its form, only its sense. She cared nothing about bungled rhythm and missed rime, not through carelessness nor even whim, but because she was interested only in truth. Aldrich, reading

> I taste a liquor never brewed
> From tankards scooped in pearl;
> Not all the vats upon the Rhine
> Yield such an alcohol!

could not resist the temptation of making it as 'good as Heine' by mending the rime:

> I taste a liquor never brewed
> In vats upon the Rhine;
> No tankard ever held a draft
> Of alcohol like mine!

"And there have been plenty of other critics to point out how easily a slight transposition in many lines would give music to her roughness. She didn't think the music worth a sacrifice in meaning or vividness. The same preoccupation with vividness and truth, and the fact that her poetry was the product not of meditation but brief emotional flashes, strips her lyrics of all padding:

> "'Twas comfort in her dying room
> To hear the living clock,
> A short relief to have the wind
> Walk boldly up and knock,
> Diversion from the dying theme
> To hear the children play,
> But wrong, the mere
> That these could live—
> And This of ours must die!"

She found, according to her niece, "an ecstasy in mere words also, and enjoyed experimenting with them as a juggler would with red and yellow balls." But—

"This experimenting never carried her out of a Yankee economy of speech. She liked the pregnant phrase—her father pored over 'lonely and rigorous books'; the pert word—'an aged bee addrest us'; even when she was a trifle extravagant in grasping a vivid image she was brief—'The mornings blossom into noons. And split their pods of flame.' She had a remarkable faculty for fanciful, sparkling and pictorial phrases. 'The wind blows gay to-day; and the jays bark like blue terriers,' she writes. Again, 'A circus passed the house—still I feel the red in my mind, tho the drums are out.' Still again, speaking of the Puritanical family worship: 'They are religious, except me, and address an eclipse, every morning, whom they call their "Father."'"

More of her verse is quoted in the department of Current Poetry.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

OUR ILLITERATE VOTE

MORE THAN 4,000,000 ILLITERATES, it appears, will be entitled to vote in November for President and for members of Congress—enough, if they could organize, to control the balance of power in the United States. According to the Illiteracy Commission of the National Education Association, in a report submitted to the Association's recent convention in Washington, there are 4,931,905 acknowledged illiterates in the United States, of whom 4,333,111 are voters. The majority, the report emphasizes, are native born, a condition explainable, in part at least, by the fact that American altruism makes better provision for the education of foreign-born illiterates than for the native born. The situation is looked upon so seriously, we are told by a writer in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that patriotic societies and other organizations have recognized it as a worth-while part of their economic programs. Governors of States, educators and business associations are also lending their aid, and bills already are before legislatures and Congress to meet the situation. Illiteracy conditions are little understood, and their existence in certain States and localities has even been denied. A judge from Nevada is said to have vouchsafed to the Commission that there was not one illiterate in the State, tho the Federal Census Bureau found one county in Nevada with 20 per cent. of the population illiterate. In Indiana it was reported by an official that illiteracy was not a problem in that State, yet the census takers found 52,034 Indiana citizens who could not read or write. A New York accountant stated that there were not twenty-five illiterates in the entire State of New York. He was informed that it had 425,022. So, reports the Commission,

"It was worth the time to bring some enlightenment to the general public on the conditions as a matter of information purely, even had no remedy been offered for these conditions, no relief for the illiterates. That a great nation could have almost 5,000,000 people blind to the printed page, unable to sign their names, to use the libraries, to enter any gainful occupation that required the simplest elementary education, to vote intelligently, to write to loved ones, to read the Bible—that 5,000,000 people could be so sadly deprived and be rendered so helpless to cooperate with any movement for community, State or national betterment, and the rest of the nation, or so large a part of it, could look on with such total ignorance of the thing which afflicted them, seemed of itself a sad commentary if not a disgrace."

The effect of illiteracy on commerce and labor, we are told, can not be measured. Illiterates do not buy magazines, books, stationery, art. They do not travel. Motion-pictures, railroads, factories, department stores—all lose their proportionate share of this great army. Nor do they buy luxuries. The unlettered man is clumsy and awkward and keeps to himself. He is unable to understand the instructions and warnings, the danger signals of the factory. The means for the improvement of health are unknown to him. For, as the Commission points out,

"That is a work that is carried on largely by printed literature, but printed propaganda which is being sent out in tremendous lots is available only to the educated, leaving the illiterates practically uninformed as to the precautions of sanitation and the prevention of disease. Trachoma, hookworm, typhoid, tuberculosis and other preventable diseases often make illiterate localities their breeding-places and thus endanger the health of the educated, despite their enlightenment and precaution. Doctors relate conditions among illiterates that their skill and knowledge are powerless to overcome. School nurses and teachers report that sickness is prevalent and infant mortality high in all sections where education is lacking, and vital statistics tell their own story of the percentage of disease and the death-rate in such centers. Physical education has become a part of the school curriculum in many States, school nurses are at work in hundreds of counties and such improvement as can be made with the intelligent cooperation of parents has been brought about, but 'ignorance can not cooperate.'

"No health program can succeed, and no child is safe where it exists. It is significant that Iowa, the State that leads in literacy, leads in the health of her school children."

While there are nearly 5,000,000 self-confessed illiterates in the United States, we are told that there also are 5,000,000 more who are unconfessed, unrecorded, or mistaken in their estimate of their literacy. Paradoxical as it may seem, some illiterates were made in school. Some schools failed to teach writing in the early grades, but gave attention to reading, so that the child who left school before he reached the writing grade twenty or thirty years ago remains illiterate.

In such circumstances, observes the Washington *Post*, "it seems a mockery to spend time and effort in discussing fine-spun pedagogical theories and in promoting a multiplication of 'cultural studies' in the common schools." The question, we are told, is not one of psychological analysis and classification, or of teaching fourth-grade children the ethical significance of seventeenth-century French drama. "It is simply a question of giving boys and girls instruction in the Three R's. Until that is accomplished, the less bragging of our school system the better."

The moral of the condition, asserts the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, is, of course, more education to wipe out illiteracy. But it is more than that, we are told, for there are millions other than actual illiterates who are no better informed on candidates or issues. The answer to this political problem, says the Missouri editor, "is not disfranchisement, but a proper limitation of questions submitted to the voters by ballot." As it is,

"The primary and the referendum have been disappointments. Boss control is only a symptom of a deeper malady—the failure of the people to attend closely and intelligently to the business of government. For that malady the primary and referendum have been no remedy but a temptation to demagogs and the money power. Masses of votes may be swung by the crudest of propaganda, rumors, lies and bribery.

"We must get back to the representative principle of government as intended by the Constitution. Men without the intelligence or information to vote directly on issues or candidates for nomination may be able to pick out the honest man in their community who will best represent their legitimate interests. Ways must be found to give the 'twilight' vote a favorable means of expression. It must not be abandoned to exploitation."

And here is a real danger, points out the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, since "a population with so large a proportion unequal to reasoning for themselves offers opportunity for the demagog to get in work through appeal to prejudice." Because of his limitations,

"The illiterate necessarily is restricted in the field of endeavor. He becomes one of a class that draws the lowest wages because he is equipped for nothing better. Not being able to rise he may take the view that he is the victim of society instead of being the victim of his own ignorance. At least there is a chance that he will listen to the agitator who tells him that he is down because somebody is keeping him down. That is the favorite statement of the soapbox orator. There is menace in the situation."

But an exactly opposite point of view is taken by the Dallas *Morning News*, which believes that two facts rob the Illiteracy

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Commission's report of much of its perturbing implications. One of these facts, we are told, "is that illiteracy is on the decline in the United States. The other is that the complications which surround modern primary suffrage are such as to disconcert and drive away the illiterate voter." We have made great progress against the evil of illiteracy, says the Dallas paper, "and the chance of making still greater progress is excellent. Instead of alarm, the case calls for congratulations—and keeping the good work up."

IS A CATHOLIC PARTY PROBABLE?

CATHOLICS WILL NEVER VOTE as Catholics, says a Roman Catholic weekly in reply to a prediction to the contrary growing out of the failure of the Democratic National Convention to name the Ku Klux Klan in its platform plank on religious freedom. In one of his accounts of the Convention, which he was reporting for *The Nation* (New York), Hendrik Willem van Loon sees as the immediate result of the religious squabble "the unavoidable formation of a Catholic party." Mr. van Loon, who is the author of "The Story of the Bible" and "The Story of Mankind," and a frequent contributor to the magazines, has no sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan and as little for the Clan-na-Gael as its activities were noted by him in the Garden. "Not one newspaperman in a thousand," he tells us, "has a good word to say for the noble Knights of the Bed-Sheet." And then to discover, he goes on, "that the other side is every way as stupid, as bigoted, as despicable in its methods; to find, from actual experience, that the Clan-na-Gael is not a whit better than the Ku Klux Klan, that every appeal of the Kluxers to mob-spirit is immediately offset by a similar move on the part of the Irish Catholics, who have established a régime of Schrecklichkeit in the galleries—all this is a sad blow to a hopeful young mind which still believed in Santa Claus and was convinced of the ultimate victory of righteousness." So Mr. van Loon is convinced that this development in Madison Square Garden a few weeks ago has brought us to a crisis in our national history "which will make itself felt for many centuries to come." He has no censure for Gov. Alfred E. Smith, in whose behalf the galleries rose so vociferously. War is war and politics is politics, philosophizes *The Nation's* reportorial observer. In arguing his point that a Roman Catholic political party is bound to evolve out of the religious rumpus he goes on, in the van Loon style:

"On the one hand the Ku Kluxers organize to defend the rights and privileges of that great and glorious Yahveh who led their ancestors into the wilderness of a new continent that there they might build a Kingdom of Righteousness and defy the Pope of Rome. Turn about is fair play. The Pope of Rome is not without friends in the land. Some twenty million people pay close attention to the words of the Pontifex Maximus. To them he is a very Holy Man. When the rumbling thunder of Yahveh's wrath threatens to strike him they will rush to his defense. This is eminently right and as it should be. But it means that henceforth we shall have a Catholic party, a political party, membership in which is based upon certain religious convictions. This may be regrettable, but it can not be helped. *Vous l'avez voulu, Georges Ku Klux!* It is the result of your own folly! You have invited the boll-weevil of denominational hatred into this fair land of ours. Try and get him out again if you can.

"Alas, pretty speeches will do no good. The creature is obstinate. He has come to stay. Nothing short of a general conflagration will ever drive him out of our landscape."

But to Mr. van Loon's confident prediction *America*, a Roman Catholic weekly published in New York, replies: "There is not a chance. Catholics in the United States have no purpose whatever of uniting to form a political organization." *America* believes that in this respect Mr. van Loon is taking the Democratic Convention too seriously, and goes on:

"The Catholic Church neither asks nor needs the protection of the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan was quite right when he uttered a similar statement, and the vast majority of Catholics in this country are convinced that in this respect at least no fault can be found with him. Here and there, it is possible, a Catholic voice has been raised to advocate corporate action through the agency of a political party, but not one in a thousand Catholics who heard the voice or gave the suggestion serious thought approves it. For neither socially nor politically are American Catholics a class apart. They are found in all classes and parties, in all professions and vocations. It is by no means probable that they will disavow their present affiliations to fight side by side, a class dissociated from their fellows, in the arena of partizan politics.

"At present, no political party, as such, attacks the rights which American citizens who are Catholics enjoy in common with their fellow citizens, regardless of race, color, or creed. After all, Catholics are a minority in this country, and they know it. Theoretically they might form a powerful political minority, a party of compromise and bloc. Practically, however, their organization into a political group would invite defeat for every measure in which the party might interest itself.

"There has never been a 'Catholic' vote in this country. It is to be hoped there never will be such. It is unthinkable that there should be, if by 'Cathclic vote' is meant a vote cast for reasons which have no real bearing upon the issue, but for the exclusive reason that the voter is a Catholic. Were all the political parties bent upon the destruction of the civil and religious rights of those American citizens who are Catholics, were the legislatures and the courts governed and determined by disregard of the rights of Catholics, the formation of a political party with membership restricted to Catholics might be useful or even necessary. At present these conditions do not exist. It is highly improbable that they will ever exist. That is why there is no Catholic party and why Catholics, as a body, believe that there will never be a Catholic party."

THE REWARDS FROM TITHING

PAYING THE INTEREST ON GOD'S LOAN is good business, we are told, aside from the fact that it may be accounted mere spiritual honesty. But it is much more than that. The material rewards, extraordinary as they are shown to be in certain investigated instances, nevertheless are accounted only as secondary benefits by the men who practise tithing. Happiness and peace of mind are counted reward enough, even where, as may happen, material success does not follow the return of a tenth to the Lord.

Several striking instances of success coming to men who tithed, even when they had to borrow to pay back the interest they felt they owed to God, are reported by William G. Shepherd in *The World's Work*. A well-known furniture manufacturer, for instance, who started life over again on a shoe-string, continued tithing even when he had to borrow to keep his business going. The business grew until he became one of the marked successes in the furniture world. A clergyman, reports Mr. Shepherd, told the story at the funeral of the philanthropist. When the manufacturer was making his second start in life, he knelt in an empty room in his new factory and told God that he wanted to take Him into partnership; that one-tenth of all the earnings should go to Him; and that he would use the money in all his business ventures as if it were God's money. "It's silent partnership, you know," he said to the clergyman. And, says Mr. Shepherd, "there's many a home in the United States today that is graced with the honest furniture that was made by this man with what he considered God's funds." Here is another story. A young man, with only a dollar and fifteen cents in his pocket, tossed the fifteen cents into a Salvation Army girl's tambourine when she called on him to tithe. The real estate firm in which he had been a partner with "Dude" Lewis, who was to be known twenty-five years later as United States Senator J. Ham Lewis, had just failed, and Charles Page was all but broke. But from that day, they tell you in Tulsa, Charles Page has tithed, and more than tithed. Let Mr. Shepherd resume the story:

"His luck at striking oil has been phenomenal; there is a tradition in the oil-fields of the country that 'Charlie' Page never

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misses a 'hole.' Where he drills oil comes, they say. You can not get Page to talk about his 'partnership'; it is his own private affair. But once he told a friend, in speaking of his success at drilling:

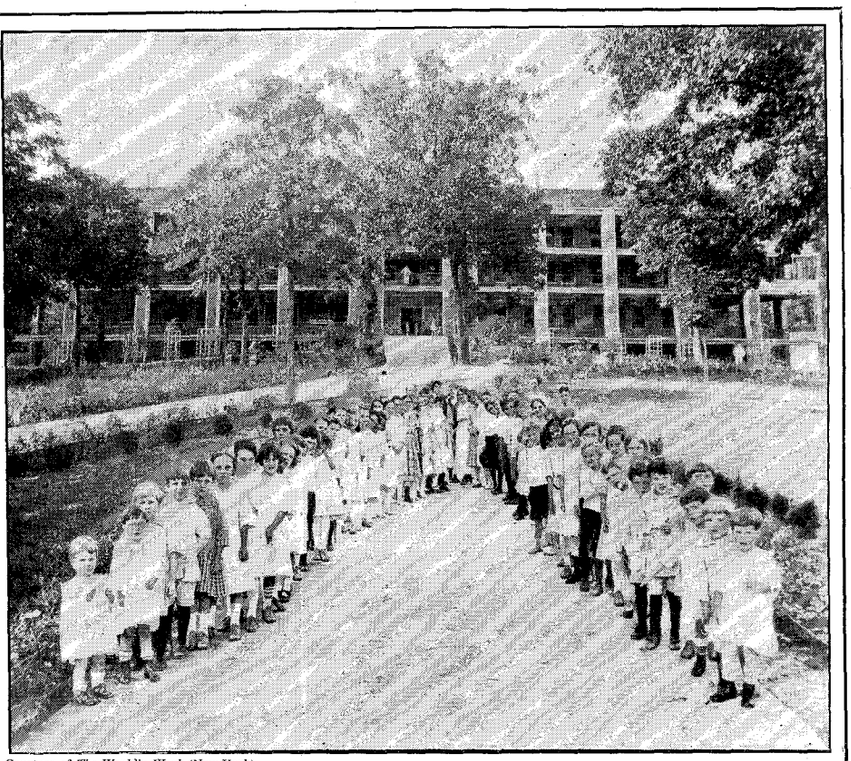
"'I think I've missed only two holes in my life. You see, I couldn't miss, because I was in partnership with the Big Fellow and He made geology.'

"'Charlie' Page's tithes did not go into the church; they went into helping children who were unlucky. He built himself a home in the country, outside of Tulsa, some years ago; then he built another home near by for children. There wasn't room in his own house for all the children in trouble. That was twenty or more years ago.

"To-day, if you will walk up toward the great brick building which houses 'Charlie' Page's children, you will be met with an onrush of boys and girls that may sweep you off your feet. That Salvation Army girl would like to see it. They all called him 'Daddy' the day I went there with him. At least fifty of them tried to reach him and maul him.

"There were great grounds, grassy and shaded with trees, and the children seemed to be running toward us from all directions. Up-stairs in the nursery we saw little children playing who were too young to run, but they laughed when big 'Charlie' Page came into the room. In other rooms we saw at least half a dozen tiny babies, too young to crawl, with nurses caring for them. When God's money takes care of babies it asks no questions.

"Everything that 'Charlie' Page has done to help these children has developed into a successful business enterprise; they'd tell you all about this tradition in Tulsa. He built a street-car line to Tulsa from Sand Springs, and that paid. Land values went up out there and many people built homes in Sand Springs. He established a small bottling plant to bottle the spring water for use in the children's house, and the public began to buy it for table use. He wanted the children to have fresh vegetables, and his gardens have grown until they show on the right side of the ledger. He started a small plant to can vegetables and fruit for the children; now his canning business is an important industry."



Courtesy of *The World's Work* (New York)

THE INTEREST ON GOD'S LOAN

Charles Page, wealthy oil man, who years ago paid his first tithe into the tambourine of a Salvation Army girl when he was all but broke, tithes now by taking care of these children.

American business life, says Mr. Shepherd, is dotted with the romantic successes of men, both Jews and Gentiles, who believe in tithing. Twenty-five years ago, he writes, a business man in a Kansas town failed in business, with debts of more than $100,000. His story runs like this, as it is put down by Mr. Shepherd:

"When he was worse than bankrupt, he opened his Bible at Genesis 28:22 and, drawing a pencil mark around this twenty-second verse, he said: 'From this moment on as long as I live, of all that God gives me I will give Him one-tenth.'

"Not long after this he called on an old friend, a physician. The physician had a recipe for a lotion which he presented to his visitor. He suggested that it was so soothing a lotion and so beneficial that it ought to be put on the market.

"Here is a statement from this man, the president of one of America's most successful manufacturing companies, written purposely for this article:

"'"Lay not up for yourself treasures upon earth," etc., and the interview with the rich young ruler—these teachings gave me the conviction some years ago that all of my income, except what the family needs, was to be given for building up the kingdom of God. I have had more joy, I am sure, than I would have received from becoming a millionaire.'

"A noted Southern lawyer recently announced to friends and associates that some years before he had adopted the principle of tithing. His motto was a verse from the Old Testament: 'Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him; because that for this thing the Lord, thy God, shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.' He announced his yearly earnings to show his experience. In a certain year he made $3,900; the next year he made $5,303.17; the next year his earnings were $21,451.44; they more than doubled the ensuing year, when he earned $55,455.30. During the year that he made his unusual announcement he earned $75,862.34."

Among other tithers reported by Mr. Shepherd who have achieved a niche in fame was Jay Cooke, financier for the Union during the War between the States, who set aside a tenth of his own income for religious and charitable purposes and also insisted that one-tenth of all the earnings of the firm should be set aside for the same causes. Mr. Shepherd put psychologists on the trail of the tithers. One said, "I will not attempt to explain the belief of the tithers on materialistic grounds. No one can say that there is not something mystic about their success. I am a Christian myself and I believe that God takes care of His children." Professor Robert Sessions Woodworth, head of the department of psychology at Columbia University, refers to the confidence and self-reliance of these successful tithers as elements of their success, raising the question whether they would not have succeeded any way. Then there are missing factors, for Professor Woodworth points out to Mr. Shepherd that the testimony of the honest tithers who have not prospered in a material way is lacking. Mr. Shepherd presented this statement to a business man who tithes.

"'Yes,' he said, 'that sounds all right. But you know there are other successes than money ones. I've got something more than money out of tithing; it's given me happiness and contentment that I never could have bought. Suppose some of the New England families who tithed did not succeed financially? Could science measure the contentment which these families might have through knowing that God was a partner in home affairs?'

"'Tithing is the minimum that your partner expects from you,' said one eminently successful man. 'That's only good interest. I've been trying to use half of my income in His affairs lately. That's full partnership.'"

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

FOR many years Emily Dickinson has been a puzzling figure in American poetry. Whether to be annoyed by her poetry's lack of finish, as Aldrich was, or to laugh at her eccentricities, as many have done, or to treasure her as a rare spirit as some few have always been found doing—all these courses have had their quotas. The considered opinion of to-day is to place her in the very front rank, as an article in the department of Letters and Art will show. Her metrical eccentricities are nothing to some of the practises of to-day. For the first time one can judge her entire poetical output in the complete edition edited by her niece, Martha Dickinson Bianchi, and published in Boston by Little, Brown & Co. Our selections are taken from it. The poems carry no titles other than "the old landmarks of 'Life,' 'Nature,' 'Love,' 'Time and Eternity,' etc.," found in her manuscripts with numerals as headings:

LIFE

XV

I know some lonely houses off the road
A robber'd like the look of,—
Wooden barred,
And windows hanging low,
Inviting to
A portico
Where two could creep:
One hand the tools,
The other peep
To make sure all's asleep.
Old-fashioned eyes,
Not easy to surprise!

How orderly the kitchen'd look by night,
With just a clock,—
But they could gag the tick,
And mice won't bark;
And so the walls don't tell,
None will.

A pair of spectacles ajar just stir—
An almanac's aware.
Was it the mat winked,
Or a nervous star?
The moon slides down the stair
To see who's there.

There's plunder,—where?
Tankard, or spoon,
Earring, or stone,
A watch, some ancient brooch
To match the grandmamma,
Staid sleeping there.

Day rattles, too,
Stealth's slow;
The sun has got as far
As the third sycamore.
Screams chanticleer,
"Who's there?"

And echoes, trains away,
Sneer—"Where?"
While the old couple, just astir,
Think that the sunrise left the door ajar!

XXV

Belshazzar had a letter,—
He never had but one;
Belshazzar's correspondent
Concluded and begun
In that immortal copy
The conscience of us all
Can read without its glasses
On revelation's wall.

LV

My country need not change her gown,
Her triple suit as sweet
As when 'twas cut at Lexington,
And first pronounced "a fit."

Great Britain disapproves "the stars";
Disparagement discreet,—
There's something in their attitude
That taunts her bayonet.

LXXXIX

A word is dead
When it is said,
Some say.
I say it just
Begins to live
That day.

CXXIV

Remembrance has a rear and front,—
'Tis something like a house;
It has a garret also
For refuse and the mouse,

Besides, the deepest cellar
That ever mason hewed;
Look to it, by its fathoms
Ourselves be not pursued.

NATURE

XVI

The skies can't keep their secret!
They tell it to the hills—
The hills just tell the orchards—
And they the daffodils!

A bird, by chance, that goes that way
Soft overheard the whole.
If I should bribe the little bird,
Who knows but she would tell?

I think I won't, however,
It's finer not to know;
If summer were an axiom,
What sorcery had snow?

So keep your secret, Father!
I would not, if I could,
Know what the sapphire fellows do,
In your new-fashioned world!

XXIII

A bird came down the walk:
He did not know I saw;
He bit an angle-worm in halves
And ate the fellow, raw!

And then he drank a dew
From a convenient grass,
And then hopped sidewise to the wall
To let a beetle pass.

He glanced with rapid eyes
That hurried all abroad,—
That looked like frightened bead, I thought
He stirred his velvet head

Like one in danger; cautious,
I offered him a crumb,
And he unrolled his feathers
And rowed him softer home

Than oars divide the ocean,
Too silver for a seam,
Or butterflies, off banks of noon,
Leap, plashless, as they swim.

LXXIV

The butterfly's assumption-gown,
In chrysoprase apartments hung,
This afternoon put on.

How condescending to descend,
And be of buttercups the friend
In a New England Town!

XCIII

A sepal, petal, and a thorn
Upon a common summer's morn,
A flash of dew, a bee or two,
A breeze
A caper in the trees,—
And I'm a rose!

LOVE

VIII

That I did always love,
I bring thee proof:
That till I loved
I did not love enough.

That I shall love alway,
I offer thee
That love is life,
And life hath immortality.

This, dost thou doubt, sweet?
Then have I
Nothing to show
But Calvary.

XI

My river runs to thee:
Blue sea, wilt welcome me?

My river waits reply.
Oh sea, look graciously!

I'll fetch thee brooks
From spotted nooks,—

Say, sea,
Take me!

LV

I envy seas whereon he rides,
I envy spokes of wheels
Of chariots that him convey,
I envy speechless hills

That gaze upon his journey;
How easy all can see
What is forbidden utterly
As heaven, unto me!

I envy nests of sparrows
That dot his distant eaves,
The wealthy fly upon his pane,
The happy, happy leaves

That just abroad his window
Have summer's leave to be,
The earrings of Pizarro
Could not obtain for me.

I envy light that wakes him,
And bells that boldly ring
To tell him it is noon abroad,—
Myself his noon could bring,

Yet interdict my blossom
And abrogate my bee,
Lest noon in everlasting night
Drop Gabriel and me.

THE SINGLE HOUND

XCIII

Papa above!
Regard a Mouse
O'erpowered by the Cat;
Reserve within thy Kingdom
A "mansion" for the Rat!

Snug in seraphic cupboards
To nibble all the day,
While unsuspecting cycles
Wheel pompously away

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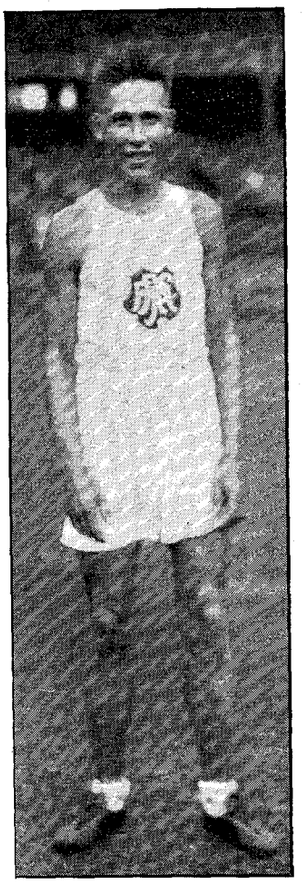
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Wide World photograph



Wide World photograph

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

FOUR FLYING NORTHLANDERS, THREE FINNS AND A SCOTCH PARSON

Paavo Nurmi, at the left, Finnish champion of the 1,500 and 5,000-meter runs, is hailed as "the greatest distance-runner of all time." Willie Ritola, his team-mate, broke two world's records. Alben Stenroos, also Finnish, won one of the most grueling Marathons ever run. Eric Liddell, a divinity student of the University of Edinburgh, established a new world's record in the 400-meter run.

WHY THE FINNS ARE CHAMPION ATHLETES

"We won the war, but man to man,
The fuzzies beat us holler."

SO KIPLING OBSERVED, with a sportsmanlike regard for the truth in the matter of one of England's African wars; and so, in effect, a good many of our sports writers are remarking, as they gather up statistics and summaries and discuss the athletic moral of the recent Olympic Games. The Paris correspondent to the New York *Times*, in a special cable to his paper, goes so far as to announce that "the Finns are the all-round, if not the actual, champions of the Games." The greatest individual performances of the Games go to Finland, agree numerous other observers and sports writers. Nurmi, Ritola, Stenroos stood out as heroes and champions. America won twelve first places to Finland's ten, but only one "blue-ribbon event." Only the 200-meter race, in the so-called first string contests, came to this country, and that was not won by a world's record. The United States lost even the 100-meter sprint. A Scotchman, a man from another northern country, ran the Americans off their feet in the 400-meters, and set a new world's record. It is true that Americans swept the boards in practically every field of athletics, with Yale's great crew heading the list of rowing champions, with Helen Wills and Vincent Richards Olympic champions in tennis, with men and women swimmers and divers from the United States totaling 217 points against 58 for their nearest competitors, and with the boxing championship won by a large margin. Nevertheless, the northern lands had it in the track events, it appears, with Nurmi, the Finnish distance-runner, receiving most of the credit, as the outstanding figure in the meet. Nurmi not only won the 1,500-meter and 5,000-meter runs, the individual honors in the 3,000-meter team race, and the 10,000-meter cross-country run, but he established new Olympic records in three of the four events in which he competed. Without disparaging the splendid work of our own athletes, and not forgetting that the United States is decisively the Olympic champion, a very general feeling in the American world of sport is summed up by the remark of Herbert Reed, who writes under the pen name "Right Wing" in the New York *Evening Post*, that no amount of victories can compensate for our poor showing in the track events. Man for man, Finland, with a population that could be settled in half of New York City, "beat us holler."

Many theories, some of them remarkable in the extreme, have been put forward to explain the liveliness and endurance of Finnish legs. "The hardy Finns are trained on dried fish and black bread; after bathing in cold water, they roll in the snow," reports a writer in the New York *Evening World*. A Paris correspondent

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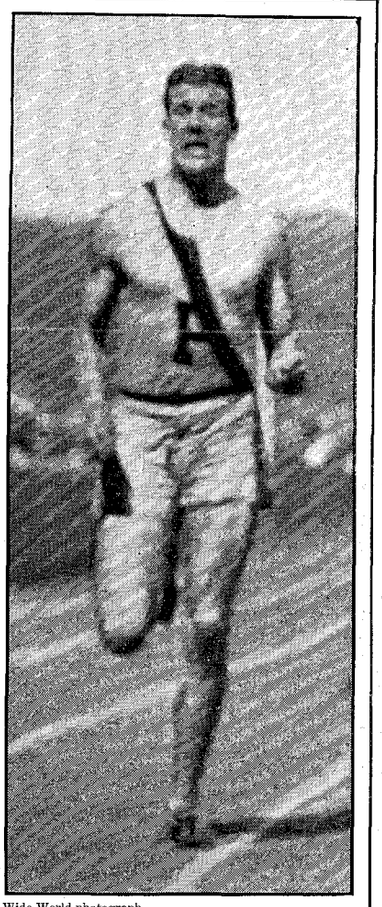


Wide World photograph

A CHAMPION HURDLER

F. M. Taylor, U. S. A., set a new world's mark in the 400-meter hurdles at $52^2/_5$ seconds.

of the New York *Times* mentions that Nurmi gained his remarkable hardihood on a diet of uncooked dried fish and black bread. "One of the Americans who went to the Olympiad 'is quoted by *The Evening World* as an authority' who visited Finland several months ago to find out why the Finns are such great athletes." Here is his story:

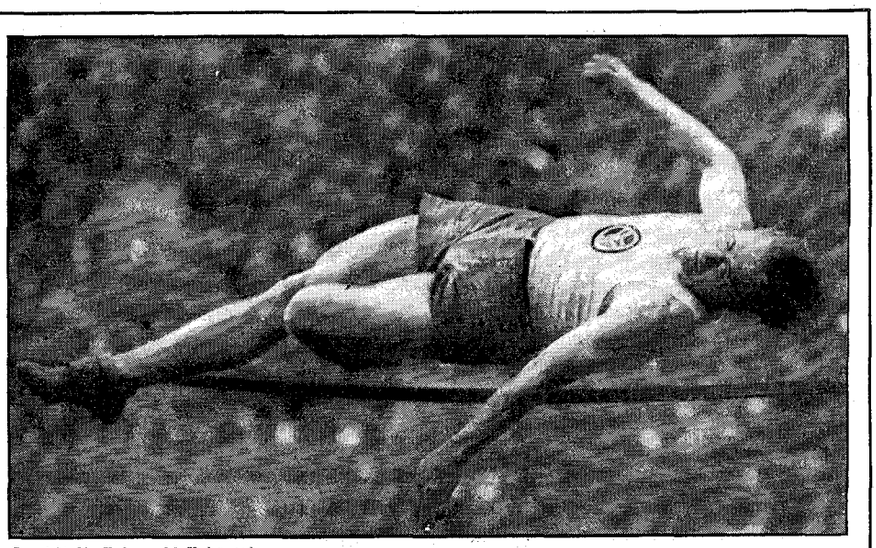
"I found that the Finns living in the country districts compose nearly all of the championship material. They are the hardiest race of people I have ever seen. One of their habits is to bathe every morning under very strenuous conditions. They have a bath-house or shed at some distance from the farmhouse. Early in the morning the whole family slips on light covering and runs to the bath-house. There the ice-cold water is turned on. No warm water is used. If it is winter-time and there is snow on the ground—and the winters are very cold in Finland—the splashing with cold water is followed by a run in the snow.

"The children, men and women roll in the snow and rub themselves with it, usually for about twenty minutes. After that there is a brisk rubdown and a breakfast of black bread and dried fish, which isn't cooked. Black bread and dried fish are the main part of the food used. There are few luxuries. The result of the cold bathing and exposure to cold air is a tremendous endurance and hardiness. The exposure might kill any one not brought up on it, but the Finns thrive and grow strong. They develop tremendously strong hearts and big lungs and the diet doesn't put any useless fat on them."

An Arctic explorer recalls that the Eskimo dogs are fed on uncooked dried fish, which enables them to run 100 miles a day without fatigue. The explorer wonders whether this raw-fish diet does not explain the endurance both of dogs and Finnish distance-runners.

On the other hand, Willie Ritola, who annexed two world's records for Finland in the distance runs, is an American-trained runner and is authoritatively reported to have lived on American training food. Even more contradictory of the dried-fish and black-bread theory is the comment of George Sjoblom, editor of the New York *Uutiset*, a Finnish newspaper published in Brooklyn. "Please deny the report," he requested when asked for an opinion, "that the Finnish athletes train on raw dried fish and black bread. Their training diet is much the same as that used in any European country, or in America." In an editorial, published in a recent number of his journal, the editor discusses the matter to this effect:

The achievements of the Finns at the Olympic games, while they have astonished the spectators as well as the reading public in all four corners of the world, seem to have created a wide-spread curiosity as to the "secret" of the marvelous endurance of the Finns, particularly their long-distance runners. Some American papers have already expounded various theories in this respect. The other day we read from one eminent journal that "the athletic bent of the Finns may be rooted somehow in ethnology. . . Their superiority, if it has a racial twist, is not flattering to the Caucasians. In the days of the classic Olympics . . . the progenitors of the Finns were nomads of the Mongolian race. . . . The modern Finn has inherited his wonderful aptitude for long-distance running."



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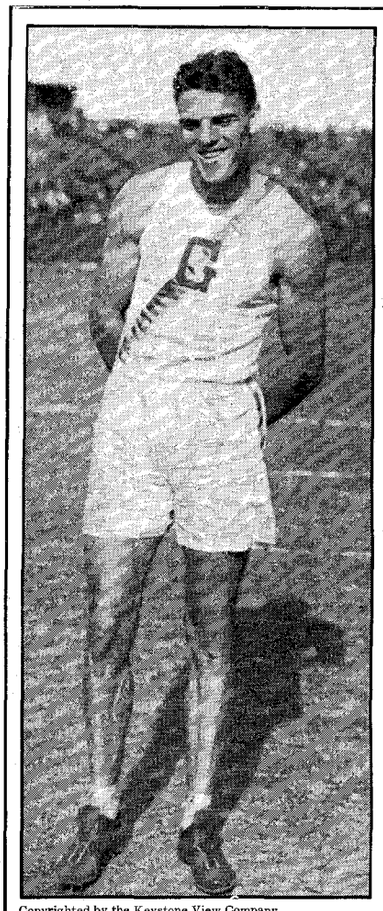
HAROLD OSBORNE JUMPING HIGHER THAN A MAN'S HEAD

This talented member of the American team set a new Olympic record of 6 feet 6 inches in the high jump, and then won the Decathlon for good measure.



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THE BEST LONG-JUMPER

Le Gendre, American with a French name, made a world's record of 25 feet 6 inches.

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Now, as a matter of strictly scientific fact, the Finns have lived on the Asiatic steppes in so remote prehistoric times, and the interbreeding with the Caucasian races since those times has been so extensive that ethnological theories of this kind have an utterly negligible foundation, if any at all.

Others have tried to solve the mystery by explaining that the Finns eat "dried fish and black bread, hard as stone." Still others believe that their superiority is due to "ice-cold baths and the habit of rolling themselves in snow." While the extreme simplicity in the ways of living of our people certainly must have an important part in building the energy and the healthfulness of our athletes, yet none of these theories, taken separately, will do as a recipe for athletic excellence.

We believe that through the long battle with adverse conditions the Finns have acquired these qualities, particularly their remarkable tenacity, pluck and endurance, which have stood them in good stead in their exceptionally hard struggle against forces of nature—even long before athletics were thought of in the forms in which they are practised to-day. Aside from these fundamental traits, the wide-spread interest in athletics among all classes of people, and the painstaking training system, have combined to make Finland the leading nation in athletics.

There is a long historical background behind "the illustrious achievements of such great runners as Nurmi, Ritola, Kolehmainen and Stenroos," in the opinion of Carl H. Salminen, Vice-Consul of Finland, publisher of *Paivalehti* and *Siirtolainen* (Duluth). He also seems to discredit the dried-fish and black-bread theory by mentioning that "the Finnish athletes have adopted American training methods, making them still more perfect by special application." As for the great athletes of the nation, he tells us:

We might say that they are an incarnation of that indomitable spirit that the Finns have acquired in their long fight against an inclement nature, demanding every ounce of energy before life can be made a success, and for their national independence. This fight has been against great odds everywhere, and it was bound to develop a nation strong both in spirit and body if Finland was to survive her bitter struggles which often seemed to go beyond all human endurance. Under the rule of Sweden it was Finland's lot to bear the heaviest burden in the wars waged by Sweden. Finns were known as famous soldiers throughout Europe hundreds of years ago, and the heroic way they defended their country against great Russian hordes amid destruction and desolation forms one of the most interesting pages of European history. During Russian domination it was for the Finns to prove their right to national existence, and show to the world all the fine qualities inherent in the Finnish nation. No doubt, this fact served to give a great impetus to all athletic activities.

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VICTOR IN THE 200-METERS

Jackson Scholz, N. Y. A. C., was the only American credited with winning a so-called "blue-ribbon event."

U. S.: "What other games do you play?"

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Finns are by nature an athletically inclined nation. As a race they are physically strong and mentally alert, and they are strong and alert because no weak people could ever have won Finland for civilization. In their fight against nature and for national liberty they have learned the real meaning of competition. They have also learned to lead a simple, natural, healthy and clean life, which is the main bulwark of every athletic attainment. People as a whole in Finland take a great interest in various forms of sports, even in a greater measure than is done in the United States. Not only in the cities and schools but also practically in every rural community there is an athletic organization of some sort. Especial attention is given to long-distance runs, which are one of the main features in the athletic activity. Finnish athletes have learned much from America. They have adopted American training methods, making them still more perfect by special applications. We might add that the athletes who have represented Finland so gloriously in the international games have attained their achievements by hard and consistent work and training. These great runners of Finland belong to the common working people. Work, love of work, love of fighting against odds and obstacles, has taught these men true prerequisites of athletic competition.

Still another point is made by the editor of *Industrialisti*, another Finnish paper of Duluth. He telegraphs:

Compulsory physical education has been a part of the educational system of the Finnish school for the past twenty-five years. A general interest in athletic events is manifest over the entire country. There is hardly a village or hamlet that is devoid of a local athletic organization. Athletic games and contests are a feature of almost every picnic and summer festival. This national interest in athletics, coupled with the fact that the ideal is not the production of professionals, alone, but rather that everybody take part, furnishes the background whereby to explain its athletic attainments. No one element can be credited as productive of durability in Finnish runners. Persistent and continuous training from youth, a diet consisting of dairy products, fish, coarse rye-bread and fruits, climatic conditions in Finland favoring long-distance running, the Finnish steam bath, added to the stimulus given by a national interest in athletics are no doubt conditions promoting strength. In brief, it might be said that the simple and natural mode of living, coupled with persistent training, account for the results attained.

The dried-fish and black-bread theory comes back, to a certain extent, together with the snow-bath, in an article by a Finnish writer, John E. Rantamaki, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. He speaks of the "crude, but delicious and nourishing rye-bread,

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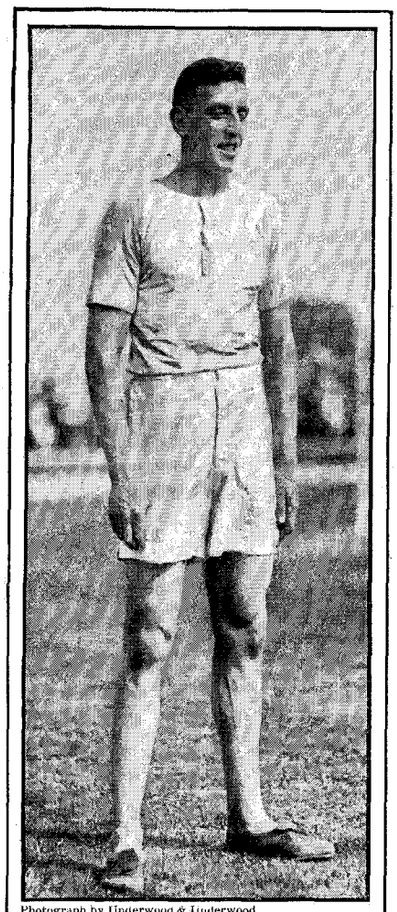
which has been the main item of the Finnish diet for generations." His description of this Finnish staple runs:

The rye-bread, which was formerly baked only twice a year, is one of the contributing factors in the astounding toughness of muscle and stubborn persistency, the "getting-what-you-go-after-stuff," among the Finns generally. The bread soon dries and becomes very hard, but preserves well for any length of time. As the mouth is "the gate of health," the act of mastication of this hardened rye-bread (which some foreigners accuse of resembling plug tobacco) gives teeth and the gums natural exercise and cleansing, keeping them in good condition and hardening the protective enamel. Excessive chewing also aids the flow of saliva, so necessary for perfect digestion.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

BRITAIN'S SURPRIZE SPRINTER

H. M. Abrahams, of Cambridge University, upset all the "dope" by beating America's best in the 100-meter race.

This wholesome bread (which is even healthier, tho darker, when ground whole), together with scientifically soured whole milk, "viili," is one of the secrets of the good intestinal health of the Finns. They are not big meat eaters, tho they use salted meats in winter, in most cases as a matter of flavoring vegetable dishes.

Last, but not least, in the athletic supremacy of the Finns, says this writer, comes massage, and the famous Finnish institution, the bath, "sauna," with its "sweat gallery" and a bunch of birch withes. The bath is often ended by a roll in the snow. According to the writer:

English as well as American writers have experienced these baths in a stifling heat, but most of them are still guessing why the Finns like them and above all why the birch branches with which they whip themselves like maniacs when the heat is approaching the boiling point.

Nevertheless "sauna" stays put with every family and is a weekly and sometimes daily indulgence and luxury of every self-respecting Finn.

The writer often enjoyed those baths, whipping and all, in Finland last summer and winter. Here is an account of the experience from the view-point of a connoisseur of the aforesaid "art":

First the bathers ascend to the "sweat gallery," some one throwing a little water on the rocks which have been heated by a fireplace under them. The water evaporates, filling the room with steam. After the bathers get their pores open by the "opening sweat," more water is thrown on the rocks until it becomes very hot, especially in the gallery, and then the fun begins.

The birch leaf brooms, which have been steamed soft, are now seized and all the bathers whip themselves furiously, as one might whip one's enemy. The sensation ensuing corresponds to the feeling when you immerse in water that is a little too hot. That satisfying sensation is intensified and prolonged by whipping until the skin is like that of broiled lobster. The whipping is yet more enjoyable and refreshing in threshing time, when the pores are apt to be stuffed with fine dust.

When one gets enough of the whipping and steam, he washes and often dives into a stream or lake near by; in winter some roll in the snow as a crowning act to the perfect bath. If used with sense, what could be better for blood circulation than such a contrasting process of heat and cold?

Massaging the body regularly (better known as "Swedish massage") has been a custom among the Finns for ages and is still a regular habit of many people besides athletes. A thorough massage, which is generally administered by a professional masseuse, takes nearly all day and is done in the warmth of the "sauna," without steam, however.

As for the individual Finns who made up athletic history at Paris, even the thirty-five-year-old Stenroos, winner of the Marathon against competitors from nineteen nations, takes second place to Paavo Nurmi. "The superman has arrived at last," cables Grantland Rice to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "where forty-five competing nations must pay tribute to the greatest track phenomenon that any age in sport has ever known." In addition to winning at will in the Olympics, Nurmi now holds four official world's records. His new marks are, according to an *Associated Press* dispatch:

One mile in 4 minutes $10^{4}/_{10}$ seconds, 1,500 meters in 3 minutes $52^{6}/_{10}$ seconds, three miles in 14 minutes $11^{2}/_{10}$ seconds and 5,000 meters in 14 minutes $28^{2}/_{10}$ seconds. Nurmi also holds the world record for 2,000 meters, 3,000 meters and six miles.

Regarding Nurmi's two most notable victories in the Olympics, Grantland Rice reports from the track side:

Nurmi proved his greatness not only by winning two distance events in one afternoon, but in each event he smashed the Olympic record with seconds to spare, and then finished as cool, unwearied and serene as if he never had taken a step. His two conquering marches in the 1,500 and 5,000 meter races were epoch-making events, which none among the great crowd ever will forget as excited thousands stood up to pay deserved acclaim to his running greatness.

The fair-haired Finn ran H. B. Stallard, star English miler, into complete unconsciousness over the 1,500-meter route and then, a short while later on, outpaced the stout-hearted Ritola, a son of his native turf, in the most spectacular 5,000-meter race any Olympic game ever has known. In the longer distance Nurmi had to break the Olympic record by more than five seconds and his own world's record by more than four seconds, in order to beat the last desperate drive of Ritola by a stride, but, in spite of the unbelievable double test, he had enough left to finish with a gallant sprint and then to leave the track at a fast jog in the direction of his quarters.

P & A. photograph

THE 800-METER CHAMPION

D. G. A. Lowe, of England, took the 800-meter race, with the assistance of a bit of clever British team-work.

It is no wonder that the largest gathering of the week turned on a vocal cataclysm that must have swept northward to Helsingfors and told the eager thousands throughout all Finland. No runner in track history ever had attempted before any such prodigious fiber-shattering test in one afternoon. To smash two Olympic and one world's record under such conditions stamps Nurmi as the marvel of all track marvels whose like will never again be seen within this generation. Twice within a short

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Carry the Sealed Quart Can!

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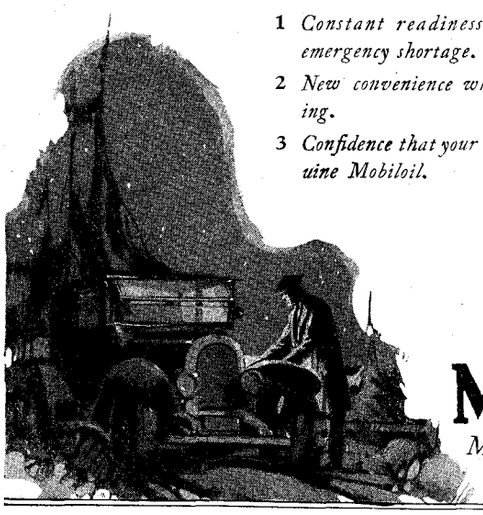

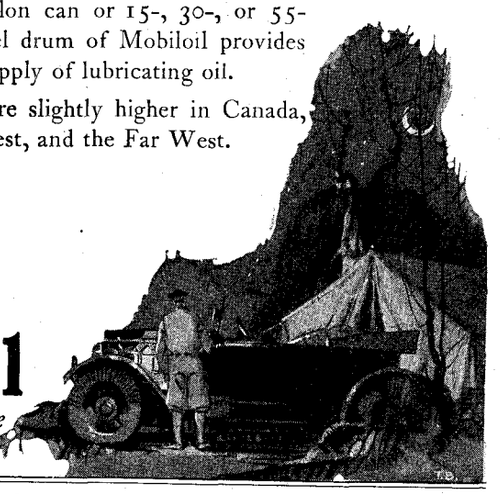

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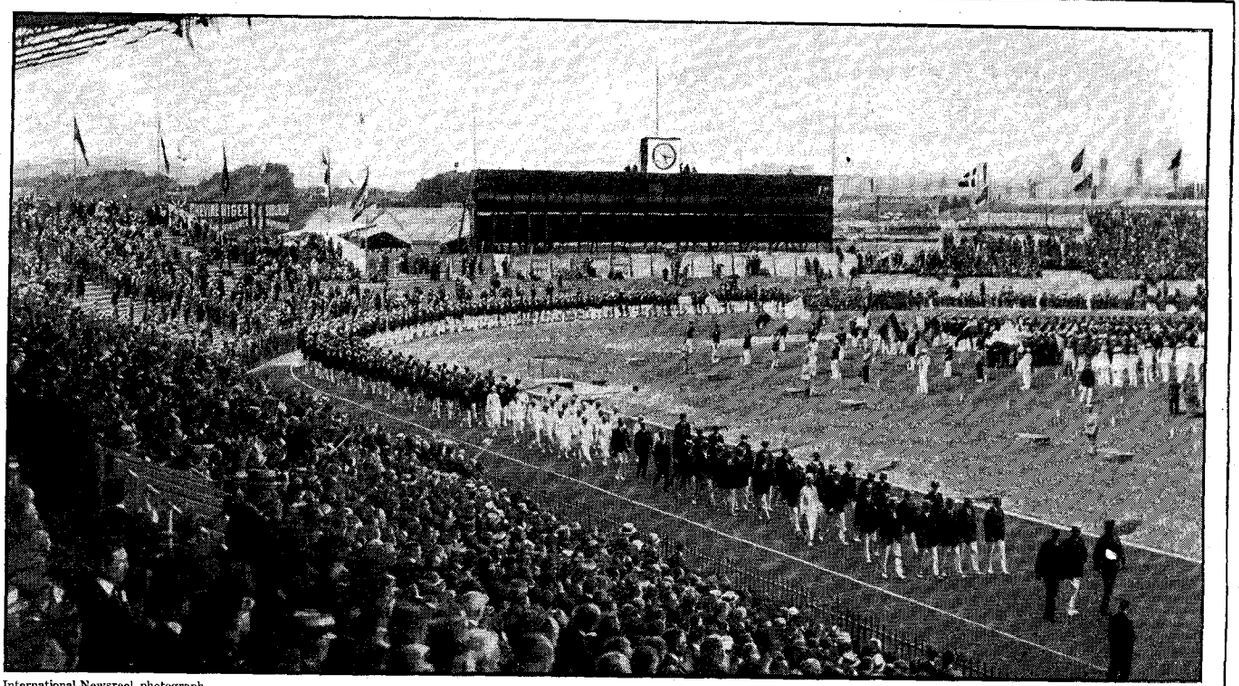

International Newsreel photograph

ATHLETES OF THE WORLD, WITH THE YANKEE CHAMPIONS IN THE FOREGROUND

The Americans were seventeenth in the line of march, since the parade was arranged in alphabetical order, but they are said to have entered more contestants than any other nation, and their showing was impressive, both here and in action.

interval the blue and white flag of Finland went up because one man stood superior to all his tribe where only a heart of iron could have remained unbroken. Nurmi's first test came in the 1,500-meter race where the durable Finn faced Scharer, star Swiss runner; Stallard and Lowe, of England, and Baker, Hahn and Watson, of the United States. After the well-bunched field had traversed the first 100 yards Nurmi suddenly darted into the lead, and Ray Watson clung to the Finn's heels.

Nurmi swung immediately into a fast, even pace, still using his watch for timing as he finished each lap. Facing the final lap Nurmi had a lead of forty yards, and Watson finally faltered and broke, unable to cling to any such flawless machine in human form. Rounding the far turn Scharer and Stallard came to the front with a rush with a final but vain hope of closing the gap, but Nurmi calmly looked over his shoulder and increased his stride to open a wider gap, winning without the slightest extra effort. He then ran off the track, picked up his sweater and trotted to his quarters. He had broken the Olympic record by three and one-fifth seconds and easily could have broken his own world's record of $3:52^{2}/_{10}$ if he had not been faced with the 5,000-meter task.

In the meanwhile Stallard and Scharer in a last heart-breaking sprint came tearing on with the latter in front as Stallard fell unconscious across the finish line. Two physicians were needed to bring the game English miler out of poppyland dreams, where he remained unconscious for thirty minutes. As Nurmi finished a great ovation followed him along the field until he disappeared beneath the big stadium. Fifty minutes later Nurmi returned to start in the 5,000-meter race.

Almost from the crack of the starter's gun Ritola, of Finland, and Wide, of Sweden, hung on to Nurmi's clock-like, effortless spin, as if a ghost were in motion. For five laps Ritola led, but then one look at his watch told Nurmi that it was time he was on his way. Out into the front he glided to the accompaniment of a thundering tumult, and at this point Wide began to drop back. On the final lap Ritola was only two strides away, but still running with valiant courage. Here was a race that was a race, a battle that thousands will hold in memory.

Struggling with all he had Ritola could not close that gap, but near the finish as Nurmi turned to look, his rival countryman came within a stride of his conqueror's heels. This time Nurmi broke the Olympic record by more than five seconds, and again he ran for his sweater on the turf near by, jogging swiftly back to his quarters with a roar of applause following like the thundering of surf in a storm.

Before the race Sparrow Robertson, one of the greatest of all judges, called the turn. "The King of the Track," he said, has come. They might as well measure him for the crown."

"Great, greater, greatest is Nurmi!" exclaims the New York *Herald Tribune*, saluting the victorious Finlander on its editorial page:

The chroniclers at the Olympic scene have been obliged to exhaust superlatives in acclaiming the feat of the runner who in quick succession won the 1,500 and 5,000 meter races, two of the hardest tests of all, breaking an Olympic record and a world record and jogging off the field without a sign of fatigue.

Never, perhaps, was there a runner of equal hardiness. There may have been one in the long list of Olympic victors whose names were first recorded in 776 B. C., but since the modern revival of the games no other athlete has approached the performance of Nurmi. By some miracle of physique, aided by intelligent use of power, he has been able to extend the common limit of endurance of the human racing mechanism.

A curious explanation for Nurmi's racing power is found by George Trevor, sports expert of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, who believes that Nurmi might have broken the record in the Marathon race, if he had been given a chance. Mr. Trevor has an idea that there is something abnormal in the runner's make-up, at least he quotes a dispatch from Finland to that effect. He also has some "personal glimpses" of the man who now stands at the head of the world's track athletes. Mr. Trevor writes:

To say that Nurmi has reached the top of the ladder is literally as well as figuratively true, since Paavo is a paperhanger in his native Helsingfors and spends his time between races perched on a ladder in some of Finland's "toniest" homes.

The best people of Helsingfors are said to give Nurmi their wall-papering jobs. Pride of race runs strong in Finland. Perhaps some aristocratic resident of Helsingfors will some day point with pride to his wall-paper and remark: "My children, that tasteful design was plastered on your wall by Paavo Nurmi himself just before he plastered defeats on the Yankees at Paris."

What makes Nurmi run so fast? He isn't gifted with a powerful physique or particularly impressive legs, yet there is something about him that suggests the inhuman. Medical opinion appears to back up the theory that Nurmi isn't quite human—or, rather, that his internal organism is not that of the average runner.

A dispatch from Finland tells us that doctors call Nurmi "a physical freak." They say that his pulse is phenomenally slow. Exertion does not produce the ordinary reaction on Nurmi's heart and vital organs. His heart, abnormally small for one who has exercised so vigorously, does not beat as fast under the strain of running as do those of other runners. In short, Nurmi is physically so constituted that he is immune to the suffering

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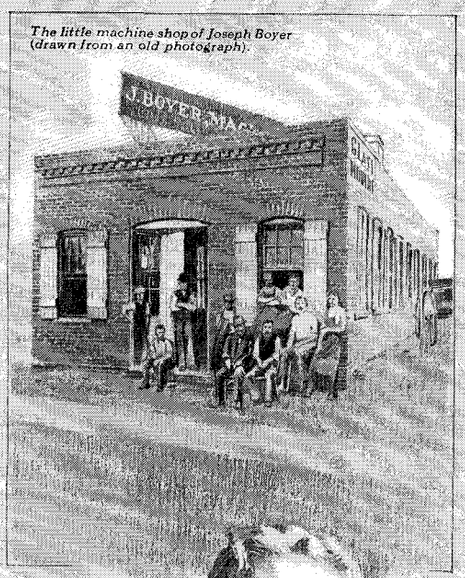
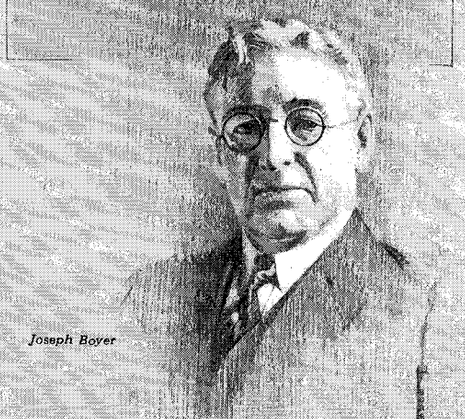
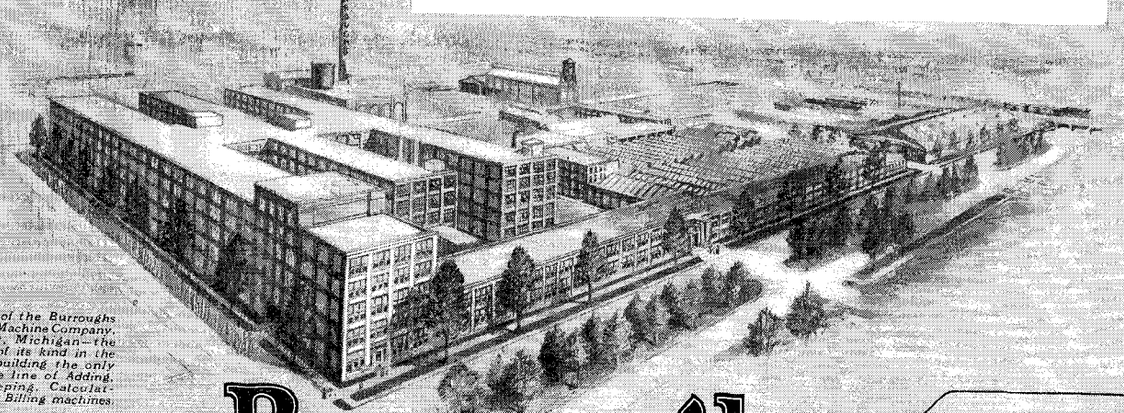


The little machine shop of Joseph Boyer (drawn from an old photograph).



Joseph Boyer



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experienced by the average runner at the conclusion of a hard-fought race. Nurmi is in truth "the iron man of the cinder-path." His like may never be seen again.

You will note that Nurmi invariably finishes his races fresh as a daisy and full of running. Even when prest to the limit by Ritola in the 5,000, Paavo showed no signs of distress. After breasting the tape he picked up his sweater and joy-trotted blithely to his training-quarters.

When men were collapsing right and left in the 10,000-meter cross-country race yesterday Nurmi alone appeared undistrest by the merciless heat. Edwin Wide, a tall, strapping Viking from Sweden, collapsed from sunstroke and had to be carried to the hospital. Frenchmen, Americans, Swedes, Britons and Finns wilted under that grilling heat. But Nurmi romped over hill and dale as tho enjoying a pleasure run. As he entered the vast stadium the little Finn was moving as smoothly and as strongly as tho he had motored over that six-mile stretch of broken country, steaming under a sun of tropic intensity.

Some one said that the test of a great horse was whether he could run under any track conditions. The same test applies to athletes. Nurmi can run on any sort of footing. He is equally at home on a cinder-path, a plowed field or city pavements. He can run cross-country as well as he can run "on the flat." No excuses are ever needed for the Fantom Finn.

Nurmi is a running freak. He is supreme at any distance, from one mile to ten. We believe that he would be invincible at the half-mile, too. Paavo is not a "spurt runner." He doesn't change his pace as Alfred Shubb did, now hanging back deliberately, now cutting loose a speed burst that left his rivals groggy.

Nurmi "goes out" right from the cut, setting an even, steady pace that no other human can maintain. Moving like an automaton, Nurmi simply glides imperceptibly away from his rivals. It's like running against some grim, inscrutable Robot—some mechanical Frankenstein created to annihilate time.

As Nurmi completes a lap he cocks his blond head to the right to glance at the stop-watch concealed in his clenched fist. This was the characteristic mannerism that Joie Ray, the American mile-runner, a born buffoon, mimicked to the delight of the crowd in the stands.

Nurmi is a post-war product of Finland's public-school system of athletics for all. Each young Finlander is required to take up distance-running as part of the curriculum. It was in this practical school of "involuntary" running that Nurmi developed from a promising novice to the greatest star the cinder-path has known. At Antwerp, still a green kid, Nurmi broke into the victory column twice. Four years have passed since Antwerp held the Olympics and Paris sees Nurmi in the full flush of his athletic manhood.

The idea that Nurmi may be a little abnormal in anatomy would seem to necessitate the recognition of similar abnormalities in several of his team-mates, for Willie Ritola and Alben Stenroos run in much the same tireless way. The victory of Stenroos, "an unknown Finn, who sells men's handkerchiefs, suspenders and collars in a Helsingfors' department store, and trains his legs on Sunday," was especially romantic. According to the foreign service of the New York *Evening Post:*

His name, Alben Stenroos, indicates pure Finnish origin, neither Russian nor Swedish. He is thirty-five years old, has a wife and two children. He was born on a farm and worked winters as spinner of cloth in his cottage, and went to Helsingfors only recently.

He is very bronze-skinned and in features Oriental looking, like a Tartar or Hindu, in strange contrast to his golden hair. He speaks no language except Finnish, not even German, Swedish or Russian.

Before interviewers he showed himself to be so modest he would not even communicate anything for translation. Lieutenant Etter, Finnish officer and general manager of the Finnish team, told many visitors at Finnish training headquarters that Stenroos was not considered as having any chance of winning by his countrymen.

Etter explained that at the thirteenth mile in the twenty-five-mile grind Stenroos felt himself absolutely fresh, greatly to his astonishment, for he had never run more than three-quarters of marathon distance before. Consequently he passed a string of favorites who were leading, including the Bostonian, Clarence De Mar, and ran easily to the finish with occasional glances to the rear. Seeing no one within a mile on the straight road, he took it easy and endangered no records.

On his arrival his heart was going only 110 to the minute, about as fast as most walkers' hearts beat. Weighed out immediately after the race, Steenroos was found to have lost only a pound and a half in perspiration.

WHERE THE OLYMPIC TITLES GO

Winter Sports

Ice hockey	Canada
Speed-skating	Finland
Figure-skating (men)	Sweden
Figure-skating (women)	Austria
Skiing	Norway

Summer Sports

Rugby football	United States
Soccer football	Uruguay
Polo	Argentina
Rifle-shooting	United States
Pistol-shooting	United States
Trap-shooting	United States
Moving deer shooting	Great Britain
Wrestling (catch-as-catch-can)	United States
Track and field	United States
Water polo	France
Rowing	United States
Modern pentathlon	Sweden
Gymnastics	Italy
Lawn-tennis	United States
Swimming	United States
Boxing	United States

Four titles, in fencing, cycling, yachting and horsemanship, remained to be awarded when this table was compiled by the New York *Evening Post.* It will be observed that America holds ten of the twenty-one Olympic championships listed above.

It is all very well, writes Leonard Cline in the New York *World*, for us to sit up when we were called upon "by patronizing sports writers, once every four years at the time of the Olympic Games to mark with surprize 'that plucky little country,' Finland." Giving the discussion a wider range, Mr. Cline demands:

Who shouts for Finland when Saarinen, the architect, comes to the United States and takes second place in the Chicago *Tribune* competition with a design more beautiful and certainly far more distinctive in its beauty than any other submitted? Who bespeaks our surprized attention when Selim Palmgren, the pianist, comes to the United States and introduces us to a group of songs, some by himself and some by Sibelius, Merikanto, and others of his contemporaries, that are among the loveliest we have ever heard?

Lest Finland come to be known only as a nation of javelin-hurlers and long-winded runners, somebody should point out the achievements of that country in other lines. One should point out, for instance, that not only its hard-muscled athletes but every single person in that country—little children, frail mothers and maids, even feeble old men and tremulous women quavering through the last pale years of life—goes through, day after day, the ordeal of talking in Finnish. After that, why should one be surprized at anything the Finns accomplish?

"The Finns have done about twenty times as well as we have," remarks the Manchester *Union*, in an editorial summing-up of the games, "on the basis of population. We have 35 times as many people and have won 50 per cent. more points." That "our midget competitor, with only a fraction of the material to draw from," scored so many points is a notable achievement, agrees the Chicago *Evening Post*, and it is also notable that America should have furnished such fine athletic material. However, as regards the athletic prowess, both of Finns and Americans, moralizes the *Post:*

"The Olympic laurel-wearers are examples of the possible, rather than typical. Nor as examples are they, probably, the best to be held up before American youth. In the making of a citizenship which is thoroughly fit for all its tasks it seems to us that the emphasis needs to be placed more heavily upon the play of athletics than upon the science of winning. Athletics are valuable in the measure in which they contribute to making a complete manhood. After all, the points scored or the medals won are but incidental to the effect which play has had upon shaping a character in a physically sound body for the real tasks of life.

We are more concerned to see the spirit of play encouraged generally among the American people for the sake of its recreational value, both bodily and spiritual, than to see a class of athletic champions developed whose satisfaction is derived from the winning of prizes rather than the fun of the game.

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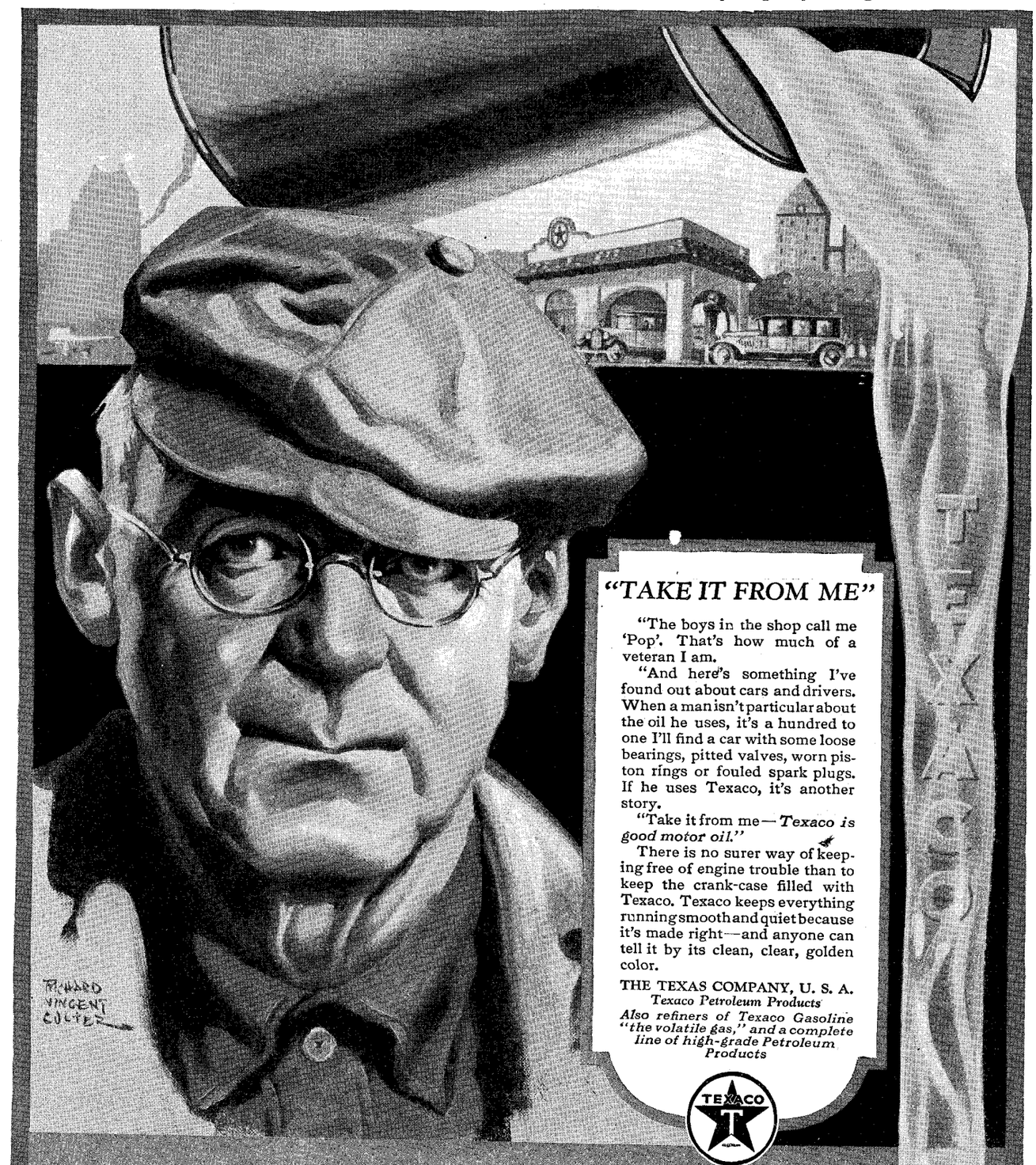

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ARE THE OLYMPIC GAMES WORTH WHILE?

"NO MORE OLYMPIC GAMES!" demands the London *Times*, roused to exasperation by the fights, disagreements and racial bitterness that characterized the eighth Olympiad, recently completed at Paris. The revival of the famous Greek games, expected to do so much for the health, friendship, and sportsmanship of the nations, has now had a good try-out, argues this influential British journal, and the results have not justified the effort. A sports writer for the same paper, who was present throughout the Olympic contests which have just closed, declares that the United States, even tho the American contestants won this series, as they have won the seven previous ones, is not likely to send another complete team to any Olympiad. One great object of the games, he recalls, was to increase international friendship, but they have had the contrary effect. International bitterness, rather than friendliness, has been the outcome. The contests are entirely too long drawn out, he objects further; they are also too numerous, and the expense puts a professional and financial aspect on what should be pure sport. France is reputed to have spent in the neighborhood of $40,000 in preparing for the meet with the expectation of a return in the neighborhood of $100,000 from tickets, the sale of concessions, and minor profits. As it happens, correspondents tell us, nearly everybody in Paris seemed to have passes, with the result that the French did not even get back the money they had spent on preparations. There is said to be considerable soreness on this account.

But one of the chief drawbacks, to which both English and American correspondents draw attention, was the bitter feeling which the spectators, largely French, displayed toward the American athletes. The New York *Daily News* remarks rather jocularly:

> The results of the Olympic competitions prove that no nation has produced as many champions as the United States. With only four finals to hear from, the United States had won ten Olympic titles, with eleven titles won by nine other nations.
>
> It is said that the official flag-raisers acquired a lot of tired arms from shooting the Stars and Stripes to the tops of the winning flagpoles, and that the bands now play "The Star Spangled Banner" without a glance at the printed music.
>
> We hope that doesn't result in Uncle Sam getting himself disliked more than ever. We can't help it, however. Our athletes simply won't be beaten.

Whether because they won't be beaten, or for any other reason, the French developed the habit of "booing" when American athletes were announced as victors. Johnny Weismuller, who stood forth as the outstanding champion swimmer of the meet, report several correspondents, was "booed," whenever he appeared—and this not because he swam in any unsportsmanlike way, but only because he represented the nation which was carrying off practically all the Olympic honors. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, already referred to, recalls that the French had some bitterness toward the British also. He refers to an incident in the boxing competitions during which a British contestant was severely bitten on the chest by his French opponent. In spite of this unusual attack, the judges gave the decision to the Frenchman. This resulted in the threat of the English-speaking contestants to withdraw from the boxing events unless the judge's verdict in favor of the Frenchman was reversed. The London correspondent adds:

> This, of course, is only an incident, and one incident should not be enough to make us withdraw from the games, but it was the culmination of what has been going on since the first free fight broke out in the French-American Rugby football match. Great Britain happily has not been involved in many of the major unpleasantnesses which other countries have suffered, whether in the matter of judging or in the hostility of spectators.
>
> In contrast with the persistent hostility to the Americans, indeed, our treatment at times has even seemed to be almost cordial.
>
> It should even more clearly be put on record that the Americans have behaved admirably. Under extreme provocation they have shown nothing but good humor and generous sportsmanship, and it may be that, if the hopes we have built of the games are to fail, the gain from the closer drawing together of the British and American athletes after having been tried here in the same furnace will more than counterbalance the loss.
>
> It is, however, not a question of individual nations any more than it is of particular incidents. The fact is that it has once more been demonstrated with dreadful clearness that the games aggravate international bitternesses instead of soothing them. It is useless to attempt to create a brotherhood of sport which will react to the improvement of political relationships so long as these political relationships are permitted, from the outset, to embitter and demoralize the sport.

"To write this article is like delivering the funeral rites of the Olympic Games," concludes the British correspondent, as reported in a special cable to the New York *Times*.

Then, too, an Associated Press dispatch of July 16 announced that President Myrick of the United States Lawn Tennis Association had made formal protests, with a threat to withdraw, unless "civilized facilities" were provided for the American players. The French were irritated, in turn, because of the American insistence that all the bars and barrooms in the immediate neighborhood of the stadium be closed. One of our own correspondents considered that this American request was no less than an insult to the French, and objected to the "babying" of the American athletes. The most serious trouble, the free fight which broke out when the American-French Rugby game was in progress, has already been referred to. The London *Times*, summing up the whole Olympic matter and demanding that the games be discontinued, concludes:

> Miscellaneous turbulence, shameful disorder, storms of abuse, free fights and the drowning of national anthems of friendly nations by shouting and booing are not conducive to an atmosphere of Olympic calm. Disturbances of this kind, culminating in open expressions of national hostility, might conceivably end in worse trouble than the duel which, it is feared, may take place as result of the personal quarrel in which a Hungarian and Italian fencer have allowed themselves to become involved. The peace of the world is too precious to justify any risk, however wild the idea may seem, of its being sacrificed on the altar of international sport.
>
> The right spirit of such sport was finely shown in the meeting at Stamford Bridge on Saturday between the athletes of the United States and the British Empire, but in the Olympic contests it seems this camaraderie is not proof against the loss of self-control to which national partizanship may give rise. Some of the French newspapers, we learn, have themselves been moved to express the view that the Olympic Games do more harm than good in international relations.
>
> As for the British attitude, our Paris correspondent says that no one, it is to be feared, will feel justified in again appealing to the public to support the sending of a full team to another Olympic revival. It may be expected that the Americans, with whom the British competitors always have been cordial, will concur in this view, and that the death-knell of the Olympic Games has, in fact, been sounded.

It is recalled that the Greeks were forced to discontinue the Games in the fourth century B. C., because of various abuses that crept in. Nevertheless, a great many Americans, both athletes and sportsmen, are looking forward to having the Ninth Olympiad held somewhere in the United States, the country which has been victorious in the eight Olympiads already celebrated, and it seems probable that objectors to the Games will hardly find as much sympathy here as the London *Times* editor prophesies.

As for the French point of view, and the actions of French spectators during the Olympics, Harold E. Stearns, who writes the "Paris Letter" published monthly in *Town and Country*, tells us that:

> There is no use denying that the Olympic Games got off to a very bad start, with the actions of the crowd at the rugby game, when America beat France with surprizing ease and the Paris "fans" completely lost their heads. It was not a pretty sight. There were catcalls and hisses for the American team, even after it had won; the playing of our national anthem and the running up of the flag after the game almost provoked a riot;

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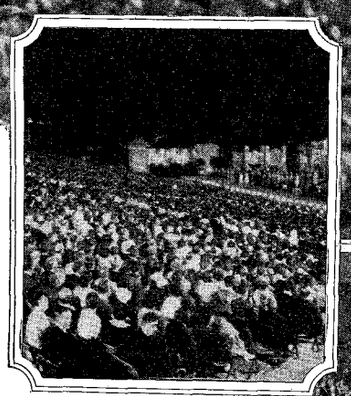

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Right—The Hotel Astor, New York, one of many hotels which give Public Address service to their banquet patrons.

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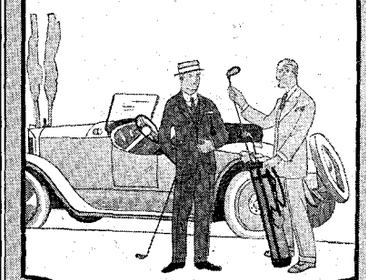
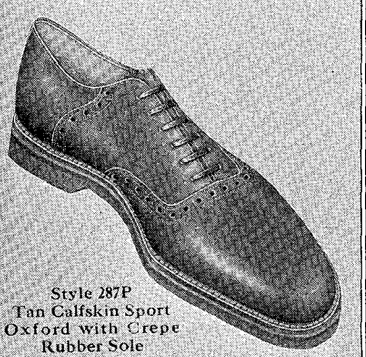


Style F283D
Tan Russia
Calfskin Oxford



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

altogether it was a painfully unsportsmanlike performance.

But most of the generalizations I have heard about the affair are far too glib. The French behaved very badly toward us—why attempt to escape that? On the other hand, they behaved rather badly toward their own team. I heard three Frenchmen near me shouting to their own favorites after a particularly irritating blunder, "Oh, go back to school." If "not playing the game," as our English friends phrase it, was the fault of the audience, then certainly it was a fault which characterized their treatment of both teams with almost equal impartiality. It was not nationalistic fervor that caused the trouble (I recalled that only a few Sundays previous a crowd of "hard-boiled" Paris cycle enthusiasts had wildly cheered a *German* sprinter—the first ex-enemy athlete to appear publicly in France since the war—when he won a hard race against a big field, including many local idols, in a Paris hippodrome); it was temperament in the rough.

The real point is this: Sport to the Frenchman, as I have pointed out in my letters before, is a comparatively new thing. There is no tradition, such as the English public-school tradition or our own college loyalties behind it. No one who has ever seen the solemnly gay costumes of French youngsters, out on a Sunday for a practise run before some track meet, or observed the earnest expression on the boys' faces, or again, who has ever watched with what painful intentness and seriousness your average Frenchman goes at his "exercises" (mostly lifting ridiculously heavy weights, in an obvious attempt to develop the showy biceps featured in the advertisements of physical culture magazines) in a gymnasium will ever deny that sport in France still must have something of a theatrical setting. It is not done for the fun of the thing. Even in the matter of hunting and fishing, which Frenchmen still pursue with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, half the enjoyment must come from the choosing of the proper paraphernalia and the wearing of appropriate costumes, and never yet has the hunting season opened in this country when I have failed to read articles in the English press on the mirth-provoking spectacle of your Gallic "chasseur" departing in his quest for game in resplendent boots, jacket and hat, fortified with an enormous hunting-bag and gun, only to return at night, glowing with triumph—and a three-by-four sparrow or microscopic linnet at the bottom of his Gargantuan pouch. One gets the suspicion that to hunt merely for the sake of killing is, to the Frenchman, well, a bit barbarous.

Similarly, if more strongly, with modern games. "Playing the game" for its own sake reeks of Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy. Like children with a new toy, the French want the toy to work; that is, they want to win, want desperately to win; that is what games are for. And in particular they want to win from America, which has this irritating habit of producing winning boxers, winning wrestlers, winning tennis-players, winning athletes, and now—worst of all—even winning rugby teams. The American spectator at the Olympic games should remember these historical and temperamental facts, and be charitable; in fact, it will probably be distinctly better for his health.

But the new generation growing up in the schools will be quite different from their elders who to-day sit in the stands and grow apoplectic with rage when the foreign opponents turn a neat trick or when the "home" team "pulls a bone." By that time the habit of "playing the game" for its own sake will have become part of the French schoolboy ritual, and crowds at future Olympic games will behave, well, certainly no worse than we do at our World's Series, when the baseball season reaches its climax.

The French are good sportsmen when it comes to horse-racing, declares Mr. Stearns. They do not make a disturbance at their race-tracks; they know the game. Thus, optimistically concludes this critic:

I think that when modern games are as old and familiar to the French as are horse races, when they have become equally well habituated to them by experience and tradition, your average citizen here will take them in much the same spirit of good sportsmanship that he takes the races to-day. There is another tradition that is now very old with the French people, that of soldiering, and after the recent war not even the Germans would claim that they were bad sports in that. They might complain of the leaders, as they complain of the bunglers of the peace, but they would not bring that charge up against the average soldier, the man from the French common people.

America's continued supremacy in the Games, emphasized in the Olympiad just passed, may influence the feeling of this country in the matter of the usefulness of such contests. The editor of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, remarking on the attitude of the French crowds, adds that:

There rests with the American team a duty that is really greater than bringing back points. It is a thorough demonstration of sportsmanship under adverse circumstances. If the lesson can be put over, it will be good for France. but infinitely better for America.

The Games have been, on the whole, a good thing, most of our editors agree, provided that Americans are not too much puffed up by the winning of points, when greater emphasis might be put upon sportsmanship, and the value of athletics in contributing to all-around efficiency. The Los Angeles *Times*, with the passing comment that the Games have shown that "the Americans are first, and Californians first among the Americans," remarks further that:

The Olympic Games have done much to raise amateur athletics to a higher plane. This is especially true of the track-and-field sports. They are clean, manly contests. They are free from the brutality and the sordidness of pugilistic encounters. They give a new exemplification to the fighting spirit, as they are strenuous, but not brutal.

The American team is composed of athletes from the leading American colleges. The contenders are not stupid. A number of them are almost as superior in the classroom as on the campus. They typify a well-trained mind in a vigorous, well-developed body.

Spectators marvel at the brawn of the

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husky athletes from the Pacific coast. They are scions of a virile race. They come from the great open spaces and their sinews have not been weakened by underfeeding. They are courageous, possessing the stature of young giants and the fortitude of the Spartan. They are bred in the part of the world that is not yet overcrowded and they represent generations of clean living.

A country that sends forth such virile youth has no cause to be worried by the drivel of the pessimists, who can see in the rising generation only symptoms of mental and physical decadence.

"Not a whit of the profound sentiment of the early Olympics has been lost in the passage of the years," believes the Bridgetown, New Jersey, *Evening News*, which, with a number of other journals, apparently takes small account of the reports of bickerings and unfriendliness at the Games. The editor of this New Jersey paper proceeds:

The ancient Panhellenic festival, with its athletic games and races lasting five days, was held every four years at Olympia in honor of Zeus. During the whole festivity a general amity prevailed, often the only interval from constant warfare.

With the modern revival of these contests in 1896 at Athens in the ancient stadium, this spirit of good-will remained intact. It has been not only a time of peace; it also has proved an instrument of peace. It was reasoned that participation of the leading nations in peaceful contests should bring more certain accord. Now this tie binds as mightily as a written pact.

It is an encouraging sign that the smaller States are engaging in the festival. Their entrance has been rewarded with success. Just as impressive as the American victory was the splendid showing of Finland.

The general approval of International Athletic contests exprest by a number of American editors is thus summed up by an editorial writer in *The Christian Science Monitor:*

Most people would now agree that these international gatherings do a great deal of good. On the one hand, they tend to break down that national exclusiveness and ignorance which is one of the great causes of war. Peoples come to learn that other nations are not barbarians, or uncivilized, or inferiors, but very normal human beings, quite as likely to excel in sport as themselves. The appreciation by the public in Berlin and Paris of French and German athletic victories was one of the first signs of a relaxation of the war tension between the two countries.

On the other hand, they tend to spread the idea of sport and to heighten the standards of sportsmanship all over the world. It is often difficult for those who live in the English-speaking world, where love of sport has been almost universal for generations, to realize what the absence of sport means to countries where it has not made headway.

The chivalrous ideal of the true sportsman is to try his best to win, but to rejoice that the best man or the best side should carry off the prize. When that sense prevails, sport, in its proper place in life, can do nothing but good. International sport has a great future before it. It will promote the unity and brotherhood of man just in proportion as those who enter its competitions are inflexibly faithful to the best traditions of good sportsmanship.

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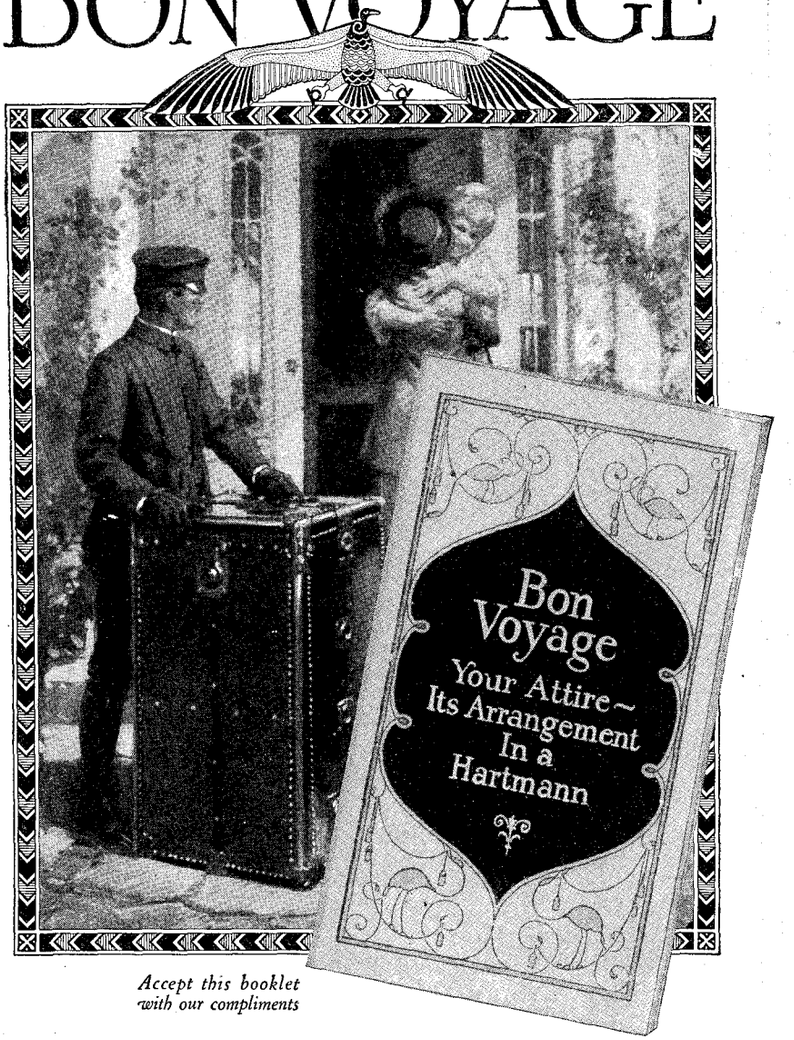

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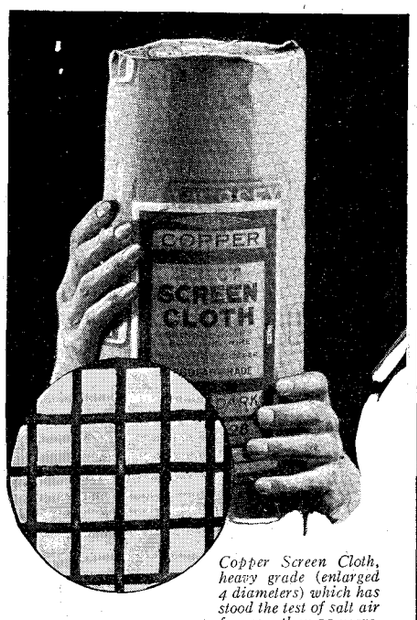

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SAD DECLINE OF BASE-THIEVERY IN BASEBALL

THERE is too much honesty, it appears, in modern baseball. A grand total of more than 3,000 bases were stolen in 1914, in the Major Leagues alone, whereas, by 1922, the best that these Big Leaguers could do was a mere 1,340 bases, less than half as many. Looking back to the good old days when stealing was one of the fine arts, F. C. Lane, an expert who writes for *Baseball*, calls for more and better base-stealers. The game has degenerated, believes Mr. Lane, what with this recent access of honesty in acquiring bases. During the same time, the home-run hit has become popular, taking additional science and cleverness out of the game. Things have gone so far, declares Mr. Lane, that "baseball, the past few seasons, has become transformed from a scientific pastime to a contest of brute strength. You might liken a baseball game ten years ago to a ring battle between two skilful boxers. You might liken a contest on the diamond, say two seasons back, to a bar-room brawl between two bruisers who threw science to the winds and strained every nerve to put over one bone-crushing knockout blow."

Getting down to the fine points of the game, says Mr. Lane, there is a curious relation between the home-run and the stolen base: in short, whatever contributes to the prosperity of the home-run is fatal to the welfare of the stolen base. He explains and specifies:

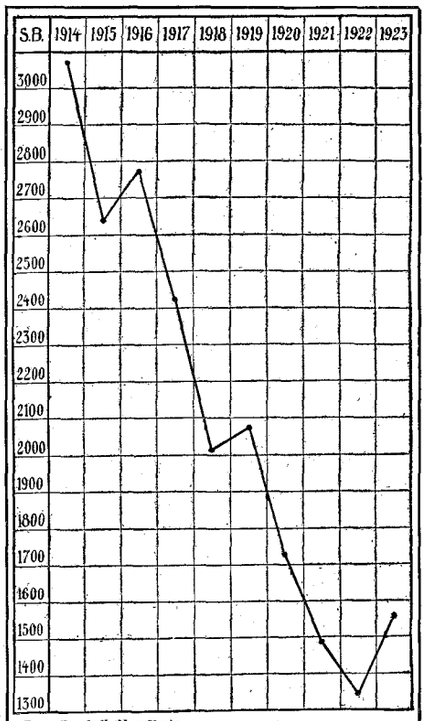
A moment's reflection will explain this interesting connection between two utterly unlike plays. The stolen base is primarily a weapon of the offense. In a baseball contest that is close, its use is mainly to advance the runner, tho rarely it serves to score. But the stolen base is called into play most frequently where pitching is tight and where one run only is needed to clinch the victory.

On the contrary, the home-run injects a great, tho indeterminate element of uncertainty into baseball. The home-run may, and not infrequently does, win a ball game at one blow. Under conditions such as they are at present, where pitching is indifferent and almost every batter is a potential slugger, the home-run is always a possibility. And before this imminent prospect the manager is prone to throw into the discard such relatively feeble efforts as the stolen base. For he reasons, not illogically, why should this base-runner risk getting caught at second when the next man up may knock out a two-bagger or a homer?

The course of the stolen base through the past ten seasons has been an almost uninterrupted decline. Ten years ago, in 1914, the two Major Leagues piled up a total of 3,086 stolen bases. In four years this total had declined to 2,419, approximately 20 per cent. Five years later it had shot down the greased toboggan to a pitiful mark of 1,340. In other words, there were more than two bases stolen in 1914 for every base stolen nine years later.

In 1922, the great American League, composed of eight clubs, stole only 585 bases. The work of certain clubs, protests Mr. Lane, was almost grotesque in its feebleness. For example:

The pennant-winning New York Club stole but 62 bases. In former seasons the individual base-stealing leader of the League had accounted for more stolen bases than the entire New York Club. And yet this showing, meager as it was, was better than that of the Athletics or the Red Sox, for these two clubs accounted for only 60 stolen bases each throughout an entire season. In other words, these clubs stole about two bases in five games, on an average. This was a reduction of a time-honored play to a point closely approaching absolute extinction. There were only two clubs in this powerful League that stole as many as 100 bases. Detroit, a fast,



From *Baseball* (New York)

SHOWING THE DECLINE OF BASE-STEALING

There was an upward turn, however, last season, as shown by the diagram, which is hailed as an encouraging sign, and experts predict a revival of the art.

aggressive ball club, stole 78 bases. Ty Cobb had seen the day when he himself stole 96 in a single season.

Ten years ago the American League led the National in stolen bases. But of late years the showing of that once fast and flashy circuit has slumped painfully under the declining marks in the National League. In short, base-stealing in the American League is only a shadow of its former self. For example, in 1914 there were no fewer than thirty-four American League players who stole twenty or more bases. Last season there were exactly four such players. To such melancholy levels has the most brilliant of offensive plays declined in ten short years. The only ray of light in this dark picture is the fact that poor as were the base-stealing levels in 1923, they marked a distinct rise over the low-water mark of the previous season. Stolen bases increased in number in both Big Circuits. The total of stolen bases in 1922 had stood at 1,340. Last year this number rose substantially to 1,565. This is no mere fluctuation. It is an increase of nearly 20 per cent.

The only manager who has greatly

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encouraged base-stealing has been William Killefer of the Cubs. Killefer has proceeded on the once popular theory that speed was an important asset in a ball club. His team has been composed largely of young players, fast, ambitious and willing to take a chance. Grantham, his rookie second baseman, stood second only to Max Carey in number of stolen bases, while another of his players, Clifton Heathcote, was one of the four National Leaguers to steal thirty or more bases.

Killefer has made his system pay, which, after all, is the only test. He has taken a team with few conspicuous stars and by the force of his personality welded together a handful of veterans and a flock of young players into a fast, aggressive, snappy ball club that has surprized the critics by its success. Not a little of this success has been due to Killefer's use of sheer speed.

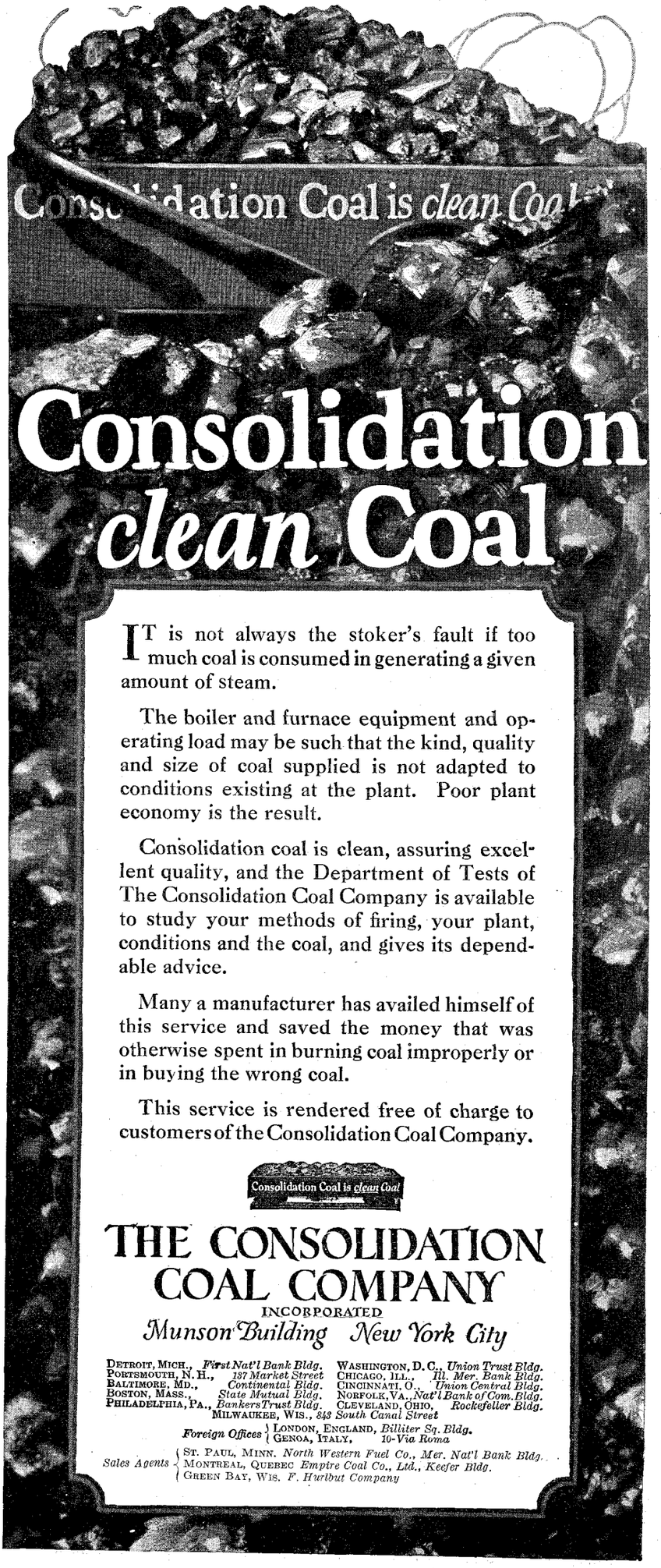
It is fairly certain, as the failing veterans slip away one by one and their places are taken by younger, faster men, that base-stealing will, through the course of the next few seasons, regain much of its former prominence. Furthermore, as pitching strengthens and excessive hitting subsides, there will be a great demand for the stolen base as a prominent factor in the club offense. Times are still pretty dull for the base-stealers and immediate prospects none too rosy. But, after all, the trend is the main thing and the trend of the stolen base is plainly on the up-grade.

HARD DAYS FOR "SQUIRRELS" IN THE FRENCH CROSS-COUNTRY BIKE RACES

TIRED men with their sweating faces bent low over the handle-bars of racing bicycles and their feet spinning like squirrels in a revolving cage, are contributing much to the excitement of the French countryside these hot summer days. The popular name for these professional cross-country bike-racers is "squirrels," and they certainly earn the name, as well as their prize money, reports William Bolitho, writing from Orleans to the New York *World*. Some of the road races last for days, some even for weeks, and the winners are heroes of the sports world. The cross-country races of the professional began this month and before the year is out, reports Mr. Bolitho:

Paris-Bordeaux, Paris-Tours, Paris-Brussels, Tour de France, and fifty others of first class will have been won; the great stars of the game—Egg, the Swiss; Costante Girardengo, the Italian; the French Pelissiers, Jean Alavoine, Masson—will have gained another spell of idolatry by the crowd and another season of high living or begun the inevitable period of their decadence. New celestials, fixt stars or comets, will have risen to worship from among the endless constellation of young ambitions. New manufacturers will have been launched triumphantly on the cycle market, old establishments will have gathered their essential crop of advertisement, and the country boys will have had another free show of excitement to keep them going on the farm with talk and interest through the winter or to light them with the first desire to look for fame and disappointments in the cities for themselves.

This town is on the road of the great Bordeaux-Paris race, and in a village just outside I saw the pack of racers arrive on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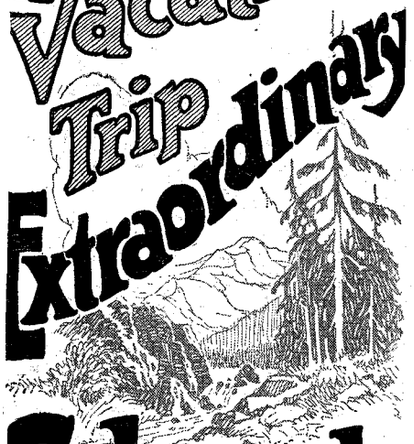

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

their hard road to the capital. It is the first interesting thing to happen in the village for six months. Every one is greedy for it. Two hours before "they" are to pass, all find excuses to be at the turn of the road, with the best view of their faces as they come and their backs as they pass us.

Forerunning the show by a mile are three big cars, floured from spokes to windscreen with white dust, with flags on their radiators, bearing initials—the referees and journalists. They scan us; some shout news, most stare ahead with assured importance. Behind them at the cottage at the turn is a lesser dust storm; in its midst the leading squad of "squirrels," coming in haste. It is easy to understand the nickname. Five little men, yellow with fatigue, white as millers, are perched in the saddle of their push bicycles as if they had climbed into a tree; their feet, wedged into clips on the pedals revolve with agility. The downward bend of the handle-bars keeps their heads low, their arms invisible. We on the pavement can see the haggard lines under their eyes, the smudges round their mouths where they have brushed the dust away. In front of each in a box on the handle-bars are two bottles, one for water, one for cold tea. Round their shoulders, like a double Cossack bandolier, are two spare inner tubes. Their caps are reversed, with the peak to keep the sun off their necks. They lift their faces together to read the red twill strip above the road that sets them the direction. Then they are gone round the bend, too tired and set to notice our cheers. We watch their backs, striped jerseys, with numbers or the name of a tire-maker, up the slope, which they take at full speed, jogging from side to side on their machines in professional style, first on one pedal, then on the other.

While we stare, another has rushed up behind us, a tall, immensely thin fellow, with a fleshless, iron-boned face, pedaling with the regularity of a fly-wheel. We recognize him first from his jersey, for he is hardly recognizable under his ashen dust. It is the tricolor, the blue, white and red that belongs only to the holder of the title of champion of France: Francis Pelissier the great, the latest of a reigning family of brothers. The farm boys tiptoe in their clogs, hardly remembering to shout his name. "*Hardi, Coco!*" rasps the gendarme: the old war cry of the "squirrels," Boldly, lad!

We have many such moments when the heroic life of the cities passes us in dusty splashes; squad after squad for half an hour the heroes pass and take the hill. Two of them have been hurt by tumbles: we see the red scraped wounds through the raw elbows of their jerseys. Jean Alavoine midway has had thirty punctures, the veteran who never has any luck. There are other surprizes of position which will give fodder for tongues for months to come.

Then the farm boys trundle off on their bone-shakers, unconsciously imitating the crouch of the racers, pedaling with the toes of their sabots. The rest return to the café.

It was a different game in the old days, recalls the writer, when they allowed trainers and pacemakers and stopt neither night nor day. In 1904, notably:

Bordeaux-Paris was a fight all the way. Cheating and violence, cut tires, handfuls

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of nails in the face of the man behind, pulling and hauling up hills out of sight of the referee, fights and collisions between the pacemakers and the trainers' automobiles lasted all through the dark. In those days it was not uncommon for racers to hide in the ditches after having been towed by their pacemakers' motor bicycles, to wait until their time should have become reasonable for the distance. They slashed each other's tires with razors at the halts and controls; and there have even been strange and fatal accidents to favorites and spoilsports.

That year was the worst. It made a scandal and the winner was warned off for life, the second, third and fourth disqualified.

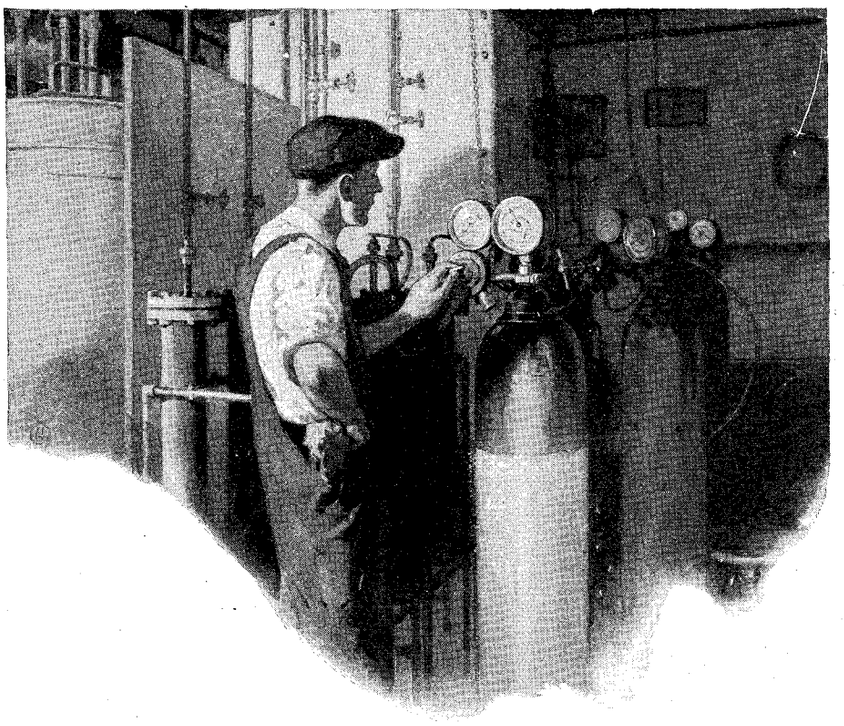
Professional cycling in Europe is not a game for those not in earnest, tho things have improved. Nowadays they are so equal that it needs brains to win. The old tactic of push from the start was more exciting; now they play a waiting game, choosing the moment for the *demarrage*, the sprint, when rivals of the squad are in difficulties; when there is a puncture or a tumble the rest put on as many miles at top speed as they can. Or a cunning hand, like Francis Pelissier, this year's conqueror, will judge the moment for a sprint when the others are nodding.

One kind of sporting crime is unknown: no one has ever sold a big cross-country French race. The stakes are too high for that. Not the money put up by the committee, usually a sporting newspaper, but the rewards given by the manufacturers. There is an industry behind these races that has learned all it knows in practical improvements to the machine from the experience of its hired racers and that depends on its dividend returns largely on the place its machines win in these contests. The French call the bicycle the "little queen." It is the poor man's mare, and every laborer in France remembers the name of the winning make in the Paris-Bordeaux when he has to buy a new machine. The dust-smothered rival "squirrels" are only dramatic representatives of fighting firms, struggling with each other in the everlasting day-and-night competition of modern business.

So the rustic boys get a right imagination of the ways and rewards of great towns, the cutthroat life, its rewards and their price in infernal effort, in their yearly spectacle of the bicycle race through their home village. It frightens or appeals to them according to their temperament; along their homely road comes a slice of the other life, dusty, dead beat, ferocious, with despair and hope in its heart.

Game Birds.—In a certain hotel on Broadway three men who, from their conversation, were evidently fond of sports, were, after exhausting golf, tennis, etc., with the first course, now debating as to which kind of game was the best. A large, impressive individual of the professional type stoutly declared that nothing could be compared to the pheasant, while his companion was vainly trying to impress upon his mind that partridge was the best. Then the other one, more enthusiastic than the rest, decisively announced that quail had no equal, and to prove his point asked the colored waiter to settle the argument.

"Well, suh," came the unexpected answer, "for mah part, I would rathah have an American eagle served on a silvah dollah."—*Western Christian Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).



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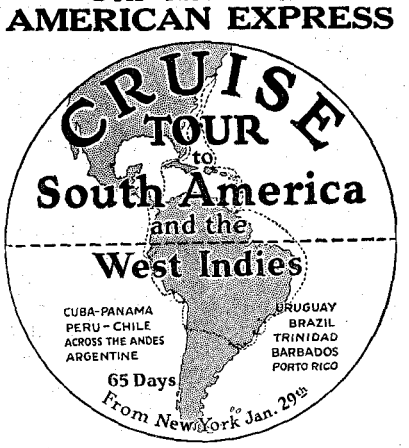

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WANTED: A NEW CALENDAR

THE Russians have chosen a bad time for changing over to the Gregorian Calendar, for there is wide-spread demand, throughout the world, for throwing this plan into the discard and replacing it with something simpler and less confusing. The present calendar, we are told by Edward Prizer, chairman of the Board of the Vacuum Oil Company, writing in *The Nation's Business* (Washington), is especially displeasing to business men. The unequal divisions, he says, make more and more difficult the successful carrying on of great enterprises. The fundamental defect is the unequal monthly apportionment of the days, which is further intensified by the constantly moving dates on which days of the week occur. He writes:

A month is naturally recognized as a suitable division of the year, but there is 11 per cent. difference between the shortest and longest month. Salaries, rents and all expenses, however, are based upon present monthly divisions. Monthly business expenses are pro-rated through the year, notwithstanding that these expenses are in this way unfairly apportioned.

There are many other difficulties which the present calendar system creates. We can not make advance dates for any engagement without ascertaining from the calendar the day of the week on which it will occur. Periodical business and social meetings held on selected week-days have to be described as "first" and "third" Wednesdays, or something of this nature, and dates for national holidays, festivals, etc., falling on Sundays have to be postponed by proclamation or public announcement. Bank drafts and trade bills falling due on Sundays have to be held over and one day's interest thereon lost. Monthly trade balances, wage adjustments, etc., are complicated by weekly wages which cover days which include both the end of one month and the beginning of another.

Of proposed new calendars two have come into prominence, and for the purpose of this article are those only which need to be mentioned.

The one which has the endorsement of the American Equal Month Calendar Association of Minneapolis comprises the dividing of the days of the year into thirteen months of twenty-eight days each. The additional month thus created is to be inserted between June and July. New Year's Day is to have no week-day name, but to be designated on the calendar simply as "January Naught."

When Leap Year occurs, the additional day will also have no week-day name designation, but be known simply as "Leap Year Day" and be placed between the last day of June and the first day of July as a full holiday.

The year is to begin with Monday, the first day of the month. Monday would not only become the first day of every year but also the first day of every month, every week and every quarter for all time; and the other days would follow in natural sequence.

As a consequence, calendars would become unnecessary and in time obsolete, because the days and dates automatically

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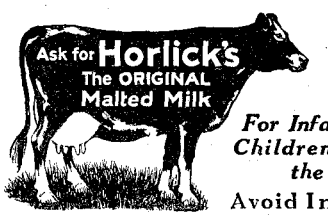

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take care of themselves. All business statistics would be worked out upon thirteen equal monthly periods of twenty-eight days each, each month containing exactly the same number of Saturdays and Sundays.

This plan, Mr. Prizer notes, is extremely simple and therefore is receiving considerable support in this country on the part of those who are giving time and thought to the necessity of calendar changes. It has been endorsed by the Royal Society of Canada and also by the Government of Canada, and has been referred by that Government to the British Government for favorable consideration. He goes on:

The objection is that the insertion of an additional month in the year is a radical departure from the present twelve-month division, and would be liable to encounter more initial opposition than some plan which did not disturb the twelve present divisions. In addition there might be opposition through superstition or prejudice to the number thirteen.

There is the further objection that a thirteen-month year is not capable of being divided into equal quarterly or semi-annual periods. None the less, the simplicity of the plan commends itself for careful consideration, particularly because the plan has already obtained an active and zealous support.

The other plan, which probably is more under consideration in Europe, is what is known as the "Swiss Plan." This involves dividing the year into twelve months, of four quarters of three months each, the arrangements for the first quarter to repeat themselves precisely in each of the other quarters; the first month of each quarter to have thirty days; the second month thirty days, and the third month thirty-one days. This gives ninety-one days to each quarter, or three hundred and sixty-four days in all, the remaining day in ordinary years to be New Year's Day and to have no other descriptive title.

When Leap Year occurs, it will be injected as an additional holiday following December 31, or in the middle of the year.

In this plan the first month of each quarter will begin on Monday in every year. The second month in every quarter will always begin on Wednesday, and the third month on Friday. Sunday will never fall on the first, the fifteenth or the thirtieth day of the month. The last day of each quarter will always fall on Sunday. The thirty-day months will have four Sundays and the thirty-one-day months five Sundays. The number of week-days in every month, therefore, will be twenty-six, and holidays will always fall on the same day of the week.

This plan involves practically no change excepting the elimination of New Year's and Leap Year Days from the present method of computation and observing them as wholly separate holidays without date.

The disadvantage of the plan is that it prevents the fixing of the week-day in a permanent relation to a given date, and breaks up weeks in relation to the beginning and ending of given months.

The question as to how the proposed calendar changes might affect religious festivals which at present have movable dates has already been referred to the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome, and it is understood that the Pope is in agreement with any plan which would give fixt dates for these festivals, particularly Easter."

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WHY MEXICO DEFAULTS

NOT WHOLLY UNEXPECTED, but none the less unfortunate, in the opinion of editorial commentators and financial writers, was President Obregon's recent statement that Mexico would have to suspend its payments on its national debt. The announcement some months ago that a plan had been devised whereby Mexico was to pay up its entire foreign debt with arrears of interest was hailed with considerable pleasure both by bondholders and by those interested in the stability of Mexico. The plan, it will be remembered, was worked out after long negotiation by a committee of American bankers and Adolfo de la Huerta, then Mexican Secretary of the Treasury. Mexico agreed to pay the $500,000,000 external debt with $200,000,000 back interest. The $15,000,000 payment for 1923 was duly made, but at the end of the first half of 1924 President Obregon issued a 1,800-word message showing why the $8,750,000 instalment then due could not be paid. In Obregon's statement, as quoted in the New York papers, blame is attached to De la Huerta, who had given President Obregon to understand that a temporary loan would be arranged simultaneously with the signing of the terms of the reorganization of the national debt. But no such relief loan was floated and, according to President Obregon, later attempts to secure a loan were unsuccessful partly because of the opposition of the oil interests. President Obregon also calls attention to the enormous demands made on Mexican resources in the suppression of the De la Huerta revolution. For these reasons, he says, the agreement to make the promised payments on the national debt "is temporarily suspended. Said suspension shall cease at the restoration of the equilibrium of the Federal Public Treasury by applying either the funds intended for the service of the foreign debt or the proceeds of a loan to be contracted to that effect."

It occurs to the Brooklyn *Eagle* that besides the effect of the revolution, "the recent severing of diplomatic relations with Great Britain forced by Obregon's intransigeancy in the matter of a Puebla hacienda owned by Mrs. Evans, a British subject, was not conducive to the facilitation of international borrowing":

> To say that this utterly needless row, in which essential justice was with Britain, barred any London loan is to state a truism. In effect it also barred any American loan. The bankers of Anglo-Saxondom commonly stand together. In this case they had organized to stand together.

It is revealed in the dispatches that the Mexican Government had failed in a recent effort to secure a temporary loan from our bankers in order to keep up payments on the reorganized debt. According to a New York *Times* news item one reason for the reluctance of the bankers to make such a loan was the decline in the returns from taxation of the oil industry in Mexico. This decline, of course, is due to the falling off in Mexican oil production, which, in turn, is largely the result of curtailed operations made necessary by compliance with Mexican laws. Ambassador Warren has been quoted as saying that Mexico has security for "a temporary loan to help out the finances depleted by the revolution." The New York *Times* makes this hopeful editorial observation on the situation:

> It is now evident that Mexico is in no condition to deal with the claims of American citizens, adjudication of which was provided for in the conventions that smoothed the way to the recognition of the Obregon Government. Its difficulties have increased since Minister of Finance Pani reported a deficit on taking office. The De la Huerta insurrection followed immediately. It was put down at heavy cost. For the present the Government has got to the end of its financial resources, but the country's natural wealth is so great that there is no reason to doubt that it will weather the storm. To Obregon the Army is loyal, and while he remains in office order will be maintained.

LIMITATIONS OF THE BUDGET

THE ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET LAW a few years ago was hailed throughout the country as the beginning of a new epoch in the administration of our government finances. The reform had been urged by President after President, and its actual accomplishment was recognized by the press to be a distinct step toward putting our financial machinery at Washington on a business basis. But perhaps with the idea that we should not be satisfied with anything short of perfection in our Government, several of our editors have been calling attention lately to certain defects in the budget system which keep it from doing all that it might. The New York *Journal of Commerce* goes so far as to suggest that the present law is little more than a "farce," principally because "no means is provided whereby effective cooperation between the President and Congress can be assured." According to this daily:

> We have created elaborate machinery for the preparation of estimates of expenditures required under laws existing before Congress assembles. These estimates are presumably for the aid of Congress. Yet long before that body gets to the point of appropriating funds or even providing ways and means of obtaining revenues, the face of the situation is more often than not completely changed by a flood of new laws involving large expenditures.
>
> Our budget system can be little other than a farce so long as it is wholly divorced in fact and in theory from the formulation and adoption of broad national programs that necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money. No budget system can be successful in any real sense so long as there is no concentration of control of and responsibility for all important national policies which involve outlay.

In providing for 1925 appropriations, we read in *The Budget* (New York), Congress approved the Budget Bureau's work to the extent of 99.8 per cent.; there was a variation between Budget Bureau recommendations and Congressional enactments of $6,500,000 out of total expenditures aggregating about $3,300,000,000. This would seem to show a considerable degree of cooperation. Nevertheless, observes this authority:

> Congress has final authority as to all laws. It can override the President's veto of legislation. It can ignore his estimates of prospective receipts and expenditures in making general appropriations for the support of the Government. It can ignore them in enacting laws which carry appropriations for specific purposes.
>
> The real weakness of our budget system lies in the fact that the President is held responsible for his recommendations, but the Congress is not, at least directly. The Budget Act provides that whenever the expenditures proposed by the President shall exceed the prospective revenues he shall make recommendations to Congress for new taxes, loans, or other appropriate action to meet the estimated deficiency. He didn't make the laws requiring expenditures nor the laws providing for revenue, nor is it his fault that the latter are unproductive in relation to the former, but he is the one who has to point out the unpleasant situation, and he is the one who has to prescribe a remedy.
>
> No such responsibility under the Budget Act attaches to Congress. Congress in passing the Budget Act saw to it that it should never be held accountable to the people in any such direct manner for the consequences of its own acts. Congress enacted a law which shifts the responsibility for accounting to the people for what it does to the shoulders of the President. If the accounts do not square he must accept the task of showing how they can be made to do so. Congress retains control of the conditions under which the accounts will square, but accepts no direct responsibility for an abuse of that control. The President can exercise economy to a certain extent, he can alter to a certain extent administrative methods in the interest of efficiency, but for the most part the salaries he must pay, the number of persons he must employ, the public works he must construct, the funds he must disburse, all are fixt by the law which Congress enacts.
>
> Congress is not likely to alter this situation of its own accord.

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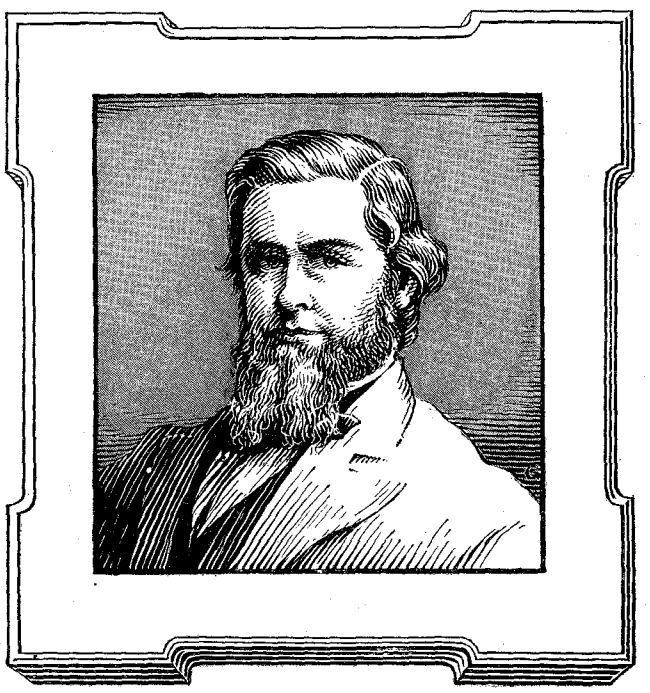

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 16.—The American around-the-world aviators reach Croydon, England, from Paris.

With the American Ambassador, Frank B. Kellogg, and Col. James A. Logan, Jr., the American observer with the Reparations Commission, present, the Interallied Conference begins its sessions in London to consider methods of applying the Dawes reparations plan.

Eamon de Valera, President of the so-called Irish Republic, and Austin Stack, one of the leaders of the Irish Republicans, are released from prison on the order of President Cosgrave.

An official communiqué received in Buenos Aires from Rio de Janeiro states that the Brazilian Federal troops have won an important action against the Sao Paulo rebels and captured many prisoners.

July 17.—A. Stuart MacLaren, the British around-the-world aviator, is reported overdue at Paramashiru Island, and search is begun for him.

The French aviators, Coupet and Drouhin, establish a new world's duration record by remaining in the air 37 hours, 59 minutes and 10 seconds.

July 18.—Conflicting reports come from Brazil concerning the revolt in Sao Paulo, statements asserting the success of Federal troops being followed by announcements that the revolt is making headway.

A. Stuart MacLaren, the British aviator on a flight around the world, and his three companions, who have been missing three days since they left Lake Toshimoye, Yetorofu Island, for Paramashiru Island, are found on an island adjoining Yetorofu. Dense fog had forced them to descend.

Robert Imbrie, United States Vice-Consul in Teheran, Persia, is killed, and Melin Seymour, another American, is badly injured by a band of fanatics, who mistook the Americans for Bahaists, a religious sect against whom the mob had been incited. A temporary military funeral, with all diplomatic honors, is held for Major Imbrie.

July 19.—A government crisis in Greece results in the downfall of the Cabinet headed by Premier Papanastasion.

In a series of track and field events between the pick of the British and American Olympic teams in England, the Americans break the world's record for the 400-yard relay by making the distance in 37 4/5 seconds, 1 1/5 seconds better than the previous record. The Americans win eleven of the events and the British three.

July 20.—The Persian Government places Teheran and its suburbs under martial law, following the slaying of American Vice-Consul Robert Imbrie.

July 21.—"Europe can count on America's support on fair terms of institutions of international justice and upon America's assistance in necessary measures to assure the economic rehabilitation of Europe," says Secretary of State Hughes in addressing the Pilgrim Society in London.

July 22.—Information from Sao Paulo, Brazil, said to be reliable, states that

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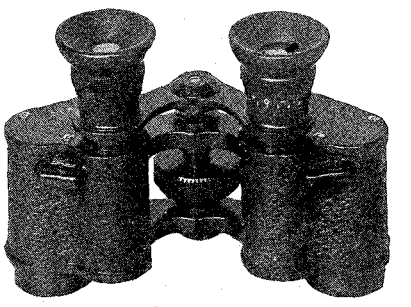

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the government forces have recaptured several outlying sections of the city from the rebels and are bringing up heavy artillery and placing it at strategic points.

DOMESTIC

July 16.—The Panama Canal establishes a new high record of toll receipts in the fiscal year ending June 30, the receipts for the year being $24,290,963.54, a daily average of $66,368.75, which compares with receipts of $17,598,414.85 and a daily average of $47,968.26 in the fiscal year of 1923.

July 17.—The Interstate Commerce Commission refuses the application of ten States of the Mississippi and Missouri Valley for reductions in Western railroad rates on grain, grain products and hay, on the ground that the financial condition of the carriers does not justify the step and that the financial situation of the Western grain farmer is improving, thus relieving him of the necessity for the reduction.

July 18.—John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, names Clem L. Shaver, National Committeeman from West Virginia, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, is nominated by the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action as the Vice-Presidential candidate on the independent ticket headed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

The United States Government notifies General Tosta, who became temporary President of Honduras after the recent revolution, that this Government will not recognize any administration in Honduras coming into power by revolution against the recognized authority.

The population of the country on July 1 is estimated by the Census Bureau at 112,078,611. Seventy-nine cities are shown to have 100,000 inhabitants or more, as compared with sixty-eight cities last year.

July 19.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler formally accepts the nomination as Vice-Presidential candidate on the independent ticket headed by Senator La Follette.

July 21.—The United States Government accepts from Porto Rico the gift of the tract of land near Aguavilla where Christopher Columbus landed in 1493.

Four passengers are killed when the coastwise liner *Boston*, operated between Boston and New York by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., is rammed in Block Island Bay off Rhode Island by the tanker *Swift Arrow*.

July 22.—The Coolidge Administration endorses the statements of Secretary Hughes in assuring America's support for the economic rehabilitation of Europe made at the Pilgrims' dinner in London, it is announced at the White House.

The Federal Trade Commission directs the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries to abandon the "Pittsburgh cost plus" system, which is declared to be a method of competition in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, meeting in New York, endorses the nomination of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for Vice-President on the La Follette independent ticket.

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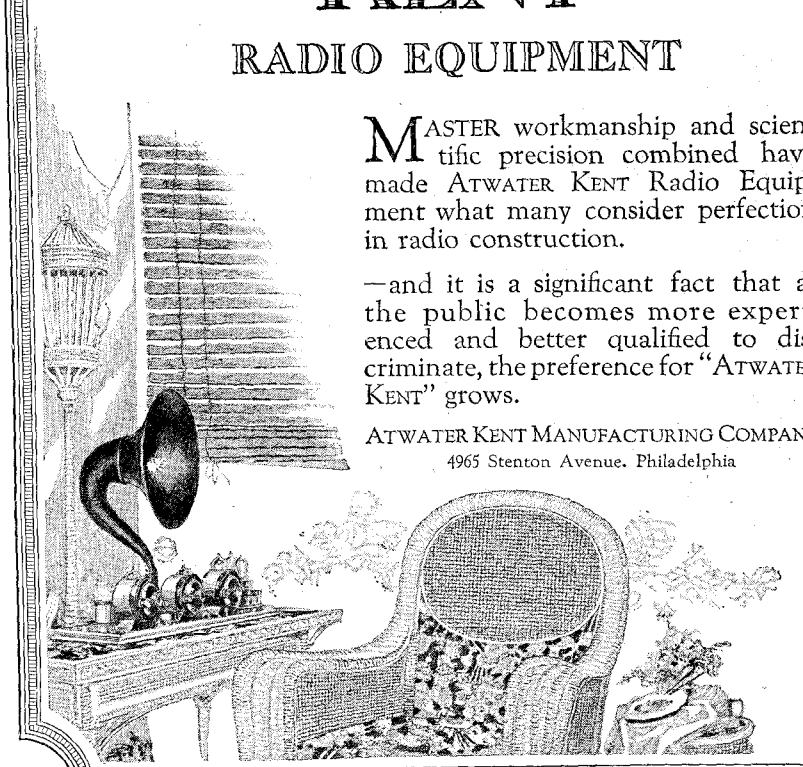

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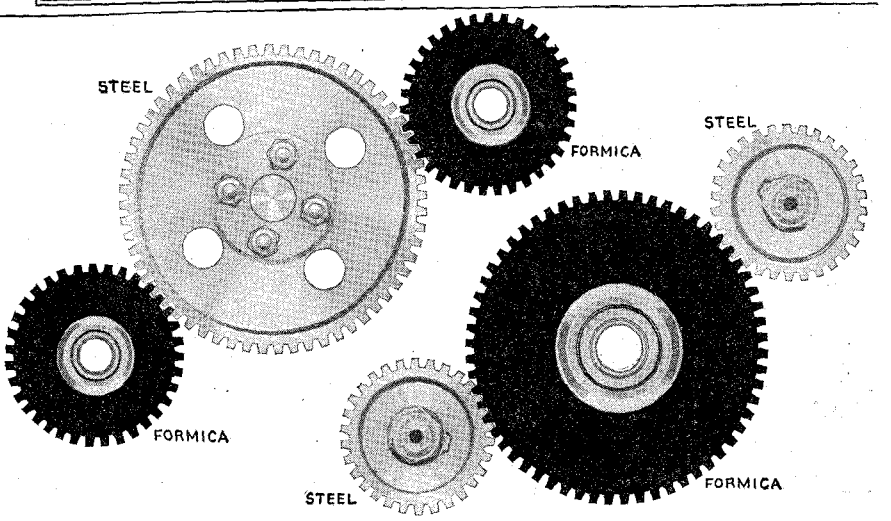

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Precisely.—"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers a business or a profession?"

"Neither. It's a calling!"—*London Mail.*

The Philanthropists.—WIFE (with first checking account)—"Oh, John, the bank sent me back all the checks I paid bills with last month, so I haven't spent anything!"—*American Legion Weekly.*

He Can Prove It.—"You may staht in at de hotel thinkin' politeness costs nuffin'," said Uncle Eben, "but de head waiter will soon make you think different."—*Washington Star.*

They Knew.—MOTHER—"What do you mean by putting your thumb to your nose and wriggling your fingers at those little boys?"

WILLIE—"Don't you worry, ma—they know what I mean."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Preparing for a Rush.—FILM STAR—"What will you charge to conduct my divorce?"

LAWYER—"If you'll give me a monopoly of your future divorces, I'll do this one for nothing!"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Identifying Habit.—The Prince of Wales when he comes this way next month, will be masquerading as "Lord Renfrew," which may kid the public for a time; but everybody'll recognize his peculiar style once he alights from a horse.—*Buffalo Express.*

Slowing Up.—It has been observed that most American visitors take off their hats when riding on the Wembley switchback. One of them states that they are so used to real hustling that they absent-mindedly imagine they are attending a funeral.—*London Opinion.*

Handicapped.—MINISTER—"Why do you not get a wife, Donal'?"

DONALD—"I micht get a bad one."

MINISTER—"Trust to Providence, an' you'll be all right."

DONALD—"I'm no' so sure, minister, for ye ken Providence has to dispose of the bad as well as the guid."—*The Humorist (London).*

Flying Angel.—"Do angels have wings, mummy?"

"Yes, darling."

"Can they fly?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then when is nursie going to fly, 'cause Daddy called her an angel last night?"

"To-morrow, darling."—*The Times of Cuba (Havana).*

A Sadder Sort.—NATIVE—"Be ye tourists?"

WEARY MOTORIST—"No; detourists."—*Life.*

In Reverse.—THE TIGER IN LIFE—"Gur-r-r-r!"

SAME TIGER AFTER DEATH—"R-r-r-rug."—*American Legion Weekly.*

AUNTIE: "Whatever is the matter, darling?"
PEGGY (from the city): "I—I put a p-penny in the slot for some honey, and I—I got a bee instead."
—*The Passing Show* (London).

Obvious.—LAWYER—"And may I ask why you want a divorce?"

FAIR CLIENT (astonished)—"Certainly. It's because I'm married."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Coming Wizard of Finance.—MOTHER—"I gave you a penny yesterday to be good, and to-day you are as bad as you can be."

SMALL SON—"Yes, I'm trying to show you that you got your money's worth yesterday."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Helping Him Along.—"Have you anything to say?"

"I have, your Honor, most assuredly a desire to state without reserve or circumlocution that the penalty imposed should be in keeping, or as it were, commensurate with my station in life, which has hitherto been one of no inconsiderable importance."

"Well, you seem to have a liking for long sentences. Ten years."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

The Great Difference.—"What is your idea of a demagog?"

"A good spellbinder," answered Senator Sorghum, "whose views don't agree with mine."—*Washington Star.*

Almost Incredible.—The huge population of the U. S. can best be realized by the fact that there are as many, if not more, Americans in America as there are in London.—*London Opinion.*

An Exception.—"Tommy, stop eating with your fingers."

"But, mamma, weren't fingers made before forks?"

"Not yours, Tommy."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Safe at Last.—"I'm very sorry to hear your wife is so ill, Benjamin. Not dangerous, I hope."

"Thank'ee, Miss, but she be too weak now to be dangerous."—*The Humorist (London).*

To Correct a Mistake.—A man in Mexico who was arrested for attempted murder, informed the court that he had shot at the wrong person. Subsequently he was released and will now be able to put the matter right.—*London Opinion.*

A Smile That Lingers.—A Bavarian peasant is the proud possessor of a set of false teeth once owned by the late King Ludwig. His Majesty's deeds may be forgotten, but his winning smile, at least, is to be preserved for future generations.—*Motor Age.*

One Way or Another.—On a recent trip made by a liner from Glasgow to New York more than three-quarters of the passengers bore names beginning with Mac. In spite of Prohibition, America seems to be absorbing plenty of Scotch.—*London Opinion.*

Ungrammatical but Exact.—THE LADY REMARKETH—"Hobo, did you notice that pile of wood in the yard?"

"Yes'm, I seen it."

"You should mind your grammar. You mean you saw it."

"No'm. You saw me see it, but you ain't see me saw it."—*The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).*

Agin the Constitution.—The motorist had been fined and his right to drive suspended for a year for reckless driving.

"Your Honor," shouted his attorney, "I will appeal this case."

"On what ground?" asked His Honor.

"On the ground that to sentence a man to become a pedestrian is cruel and unusual punishment," replied the lawyer.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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